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THE ILLUSTRATED

PORTICAL GEOGRAPHY,

WITH

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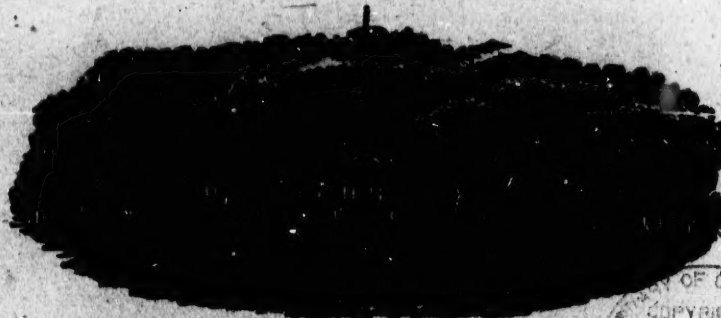
ILLUSTRATIONS BY HENRY

THE
ILLUSTRATED
POETICAL GEOGRAPHY,

TO WHICH IS ADDED

THE
RULES OF ARITHMETIC IN RHYME.

BY GEORGE VAN WATERS.



Capital of Washington.

The towns and mountains which beneath me stood,
And rivers rolling to the dark-blue flood,
And lakes and lakes as they were spread to me,
I'll sing and bind upon thy memory :
Each sound in smooth unbroken lines shall glide
As free and easy as the sparkling tide.

NEW YORK:

1864



91.

April 14. 1864

G 125
V 29

To those who have not the time to turn over a large volume, who are not prejudiced against improvements in science and literature, who would learn the leading features of a very difficult branch and keep it in the memory, who have a relish for the novel, and a curiosity to know some of the most important and striking characteristics of nature and art; in a word, all unprejudiced and generous minds, to such, this work is respectfully dedicated and inscribed by their

Humble Servant,

THE AUTHOR,

who has spared neither time nor labor to make it useful and interesting.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849, by

GEORGE VAN WATERS,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Ohio.

26278

Revised, enlarged and re-entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865, by

JOHN G. WELLS,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

P R E F A C E .

One of the extravagances of authors, is, in flattering themselves that their own productions are superior to those of their rivals, and many, to make it appear more obvious than it may be, essay to turn the public favor from their competitor's merits, by defects real or pretended, which they are careful to exhibit; presenting their own at the same time, in their most brilliant colors.

But, avoiding this extreme, the Author of this work would ask leave only to show the need and worth of a rhyming system, in securing a knowledge of the branch here treated of, and leave others to decide how far he has succeeded in the formation of such.

That proper names are more difficult to retain in the memory, than common, is almost superfluous to mention. In acquiring general terms, or in the study of language, the continual repetition of the same words, and our familiarity with the subjects to which they are applied, renders it less difficult to the memory, than in learning proper names that are fixed to denote one thing only, and never occur unless the objects or things for which they stand are particularized.

Geography is a branch that is studied by nearly all—but how few among the vast number, who spend years in acquiring a knowledge of it, ever retain or remember it.

But the defect is not to be attributed to the works studied, but to the poverty of memory; the retentive power of the mind are not endowed with energies competent to the task of sustaining so cumbrous a load; some mechanical aid is requisite, and hence the utility of a work of the present kind.

The author has endeavored to circumscribe in as small a space as possible the matter here presented, and by so doing has sacrificed ornament to brevity, which is the leading characteristic of the work.

From the different pronunciations that names admit of, and the unsettled difference among the learned as to their correct orthoepy, the manner of pronunciation here may by many be deemed imperfect, and by a different pronunciation render many of the lines prosaic and disproportionate in measure, which will doubtless be an objection offered to the reception of the work; but such an objection would be unjust and unwarrantable; it would be utterly impossible to establish a system of orthoepy which would be sanctioned by all. That of the present work is founded principally on the authority of Baldwin, Worcester, and Morse—and if theirs be adhered to, no irregularities of sound or quantity will be discernable.

The following, from Joseph E. Worcester, will serve to show the impossibility of establishing a uniform system of pronunciation of foreign names, and also, the high claims of Common Custom (and it might be said with propriety, "Common Sense,") in settling this matter.

"There can be no doubt but that geographical names, which assume such different forms in different languages, should be pronounced differently by the inhabitants of different countries, and in accordance with the analogies of their respective languages. All the common geographical names, such as are familiar to all intelligent persons, have become more or less Anglicized, and their pronunciation is more or less conformed to the English analogy. Many of these words may be considered as perfectly Anglicized, and are pronounced as common English words; but there are many that are only partially Anglicized, and with regard to such, it is often difficult to determine how far, in pronouncing them, the English analogy should be allowed to prevail.

"With respect to the class of words which are partially Anglicized, there is a great diversity in the manner of pronouncing them. Some respectable speakers incline to pronounce them, for the most part, according to the English analogy, while others aspire to pronounce them as they are pronounced in the several languages to which they appertain; and there are many cases in which it is difficult to determine which is most to be approved, the English or foreign method; but a medium between the two extremes may be regarded generally as a judicious course."

ITEMS AND FACTS.

1. The POETICAL GEOGRAPHY is intended to be used as an independent work, or to accompany any of the common school geographies and atlases.

2. It can be learned by children, and in fact by all, to a greater advantage than any other. It combines the useful with the agreeable.

3. It is a work that is wholly original, which is something that no other school book can boast.


4. It is not calculated to supersede any of the school geographies or make a change of school books, but is designed as an accompaniment to them.

5. It is calculated for the old and young, learned and unlearned, for the infant school and the college.

6. If any one thinks the task too great to commit the whole of the work to memory, let them learn parts of it, such as the towns or rivers of the country they are most interested in. An old Arabic proverb runs thus: "Because you cannot secure the whole, lose not the whole."

7. A knowledge of geography can be gotten from this work in less than a quarter of the time than it can from any other.

8. In writing this work, recourse has been had to all the school geographies in use, as well as histories and books of travel.



INTRODUCTION.

Away into a grove young Alva strayed,
His task to learn beneath the cooling shade ;
Before him lay an Atlas open wide,
Where towns and mountains stood on every side ;
Long on its page his studious mind was placed,
But dark Forgetfulness each name defaced ;
At length discouraged, sorrow o'er him press'd,
And a deep sigh came from his laboring breast,
When lo! a seraph stood before his face,
And beamed with radiance of celestial grace ;
In his right hand a golden lyre he held,
And 'mid ambrosial clouds poised o'er the field ;
The astonished boy could scarce his presence brook,
While the fair Spirit thus his errand spoke :

" I am a traveler, on my aerial way,
Across the gulf of vast immensity
I speed my course, and in a moment pass,
From star to star—from world to universe.
Creation's furthest skirts I have beheld,
And marshalled o'er her wide unbounded field ;
And when I winged the vast profound of space,
This world remote reared up her clayey face ;
With rapid flight, upon extended cars
I came and circled round her terrene shores—
All I beheld—but ere I passed away
To other worlds, I cast mine eyes on thee.

I saw the tear roll from thy sparkling eye,
And why it rolled, I need not ask thee why;
I've come my boy, to wipe the falling tears,
And give an opiate for thy grief and fears:
The towns and mountains which beneath me stood,
And rivers rolling to the dark-blue flood,
And isles and lakes as they were spread to me,
I'll sing and bind upon thy memory:
Harsh sounds in smooth unbroken lines shall glide
As free and easy as the sparkling tide.
When first I launched me down the ethereal sky,
Columbia's shores were spread before mine eye
In dusky features, for the orb of day
Blazed on the antipodes, the other way,
And the pale moon, fair empress of the night,
Sat veiled in glory, on her chariot bright.
And now of that, which lay beneath my wing,
Hard, raise thine airs, and aid me as I sing."
Thus having said, he struck his heavenly lyre,
And sang in accents of celestial fire.



THE POETICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.



Geography.

The surface of the Earth, with all its tribes,
Of sea and land, Geography describes.

The Earth.

This Earth is but a mighty ball profound,
Just five and twenty thousand miles around;
One fourth the surface of this globe is land;
Three fourths are water as you understand.

Prose Definitions.

GEOGRAPHY.—Geography is a description of the earth's surface.

The earth is a large ball, the diameter of which is eight thousand miles, and the circumference, or distance around it, twenty-five thousand.

One fourth of the surface of the earth is land, and the other three fourths water.

The earth is one of the planets that revolve around the sun; which circuit it performs once in a year. It turns round upon its axis once in twenty-four hours. Its distance from the sun is sixty-five millions of miles.

II.—DIVISIONS OF LAND.

Divisions.

Of land, and its divisions, read the stories;
Peninsulas, Continents, Islands, Promontories,
And Isthmuses and Capes, and Mountains high
Volcanoes, Shores, and Deserts, wet and dry.

The Land is divided into Continents, Islands,
Promontories, Isthmuses, Capes, Mountains, Volcanoes, Shores,
Deserts, &c.

The surface of land, to the surface of water, is 1 to 4; but
the cubic proportions are unknown.

Continents.

A *Continent* is a vast extent of land,
Where rivers run and boundless plains expand,
Where mountains rise—where towns and cities grow,
And nations live, and all their care bestow.
Two continents only, on this globe are seen—
Eastern and Western, are their names (I ween);
The *Eastern Continent*, we see, divide
In *Europe, Africa, and Asia* wide.
The *Western Continent* we next behold,
Where *North and South America* unfold.

A Continent is a vast extent of land, not divided by water.
There are two continents—the Eastern and Western. The Eastern Continent comprises Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Western Continent comprises North and South America.

Islands.

Islands, upon all sides, the waves surround;
In rivers, lakes, and seas, and oceans found.

An Island is a portion of land, surrounded by water; as, Long Island, Isle of France, Isle of Man, Iceland, Ireland, etc.

Peninsulas.

A Peninsula, the dark sea wave entwines,
Save by some neck that to the main land joins.

A narrow portion of land, extending into the sea, is called a Peninsula; as, Malacca, California, etc.

Mountains.

Mountains are high and elevated land,
That rises o'er the province, dark and grand.

A Mountain is a high elevation of land, that rises above its surrounding country; as, Mount Sinai, Mount Holyoke, the White Mountains, etc. The top of a mountain is called the summit; the bottom is the foot, or base. When the land rises to a small height, it is called a hill. The space between two hills or mountains is called a valley.

When the land is flat and level, it is called a plain. Extensive plains are called, in the United States, prairies; as, Rock Prairie, in Rock county, Wisconsin. In South America, they are called pampas or llanos. In Asia, steppes; as, the Steppes of Islam, in the southwestern part of Siberia.

Valleys.

Valleys are spaces 'tween the mountains spread,
Safe from the storm that scathes the mountain's head.

Valleys are spaces between mountains, or hills. They are sometimes called vales.

Volcanoes.

Volcanoes, from their craters, vomit fire,
And smoke and lava, in a stream, most dire.

Volcanoes are mountains that send forth fire and smoke from their tops, and sometimes melted stones. The opening in the top, is called the crater. The discharge of melted matter, is called an eruption. The matter thrown out, is called lava.

Capes.

A point of land extending in the sea,
Is called a Cape; as Cape Roman.

Promontories.

When high above the waves, or dark seas hoary,
The proud Cape hangs, 'tis called a Promontory.

A Cape is a point of land extending into the sea; as Cape Horn, Cape Ann, etc.
A high Cape is a Promontory.

Deserts.

A Desert is a vast and sandy plain,
Where sweeps the simoom and the hurricane,
Where vegetation neither grows nor thrives,
Where nothing finds repose, and no one lives.

A Desert is a vast and sandy plain, destitute of vegetation; as Sahara in Africa, Atacama in South America. A fertile spot in a Desert is called an Oasis; as the Oasis of Fozza in Sahara. These Oases in the Deserts serve as resting places for caravans that cross them.

III.—DIVISIONS OF WATER.

The Water next, of this great globe we mention,
Of Seas and Oceans first, of vast extension,
Then Archipelagoes, and Gulfs, and Bays,
And Lakes and Channels, next the eye surveys,
And Sounds, and Frits, and Roads, and Harbors too,
With Rivers rolling to the dark seas blue.

The Water is divided into Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Archipelagoes, Lakes, Channels, Straits, Harbors, Roads, Havens, etc.

Oceans.



An Ocean is a vast extent of brine,
Or salt sea water, boundless and sublime.

An Ocean is a vast extent of salt water not separated by land; as the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Ocean goes by different names, as the Main, the Sea, Deep, Brine, etc.

Seas.

Seas are large bodies of the briny tide,
By land encircled round on every side.

A Sea is a collection of salt water surrounded by land; as the Caspian Sea.

Archipelagoes.

A Sea filled full of Islands, well you know,
Is always called an Archipelago.

A Sea filled full of Islands is called an Archipelago; as the Grecian Archipelago.

Gulfs, or Bays.

A Gulf or Bay, is when the waves expand
To wide extent, encroaching on the land.

When the sea, or water extends up into the land, it is called a Gulf or Bay; as the Bay of Fundy, Gulf of Bothnia, etc.

Lakes.

Lakes are fresh water Seas, and always found
By land compassed upon all sides around.

A Lake is a body of water surrounded by land, the same as a sea, only that the water is fresh instead of salt; as Lake Erie.

DIVISIONS OF WATER.

9

Straits.

A narrow passage, like a door or gate,
That leads into some sea, is called a *Strait*.

A passage of water that leads between two seas, or
bodies of water, is called a *Strait*; as the Straits of Magellan,
between South America and the Island of Terra del Fuogo.

Channels.

A Channel is a Strait that opens wide;
As the *English Channel*, where proud navies ride.

A Channel is a wide strait; as the *English Chan-
nel*.

Sounds.

A Strait so shallow that its depth is found,
By lead or anchor, oft is called a *Sound*.

When a strait is so shallow that its depth can be
measured by a lead and line, it is called a *Sound*.

Rivers.

Rivers are streams, by numerous branches formed,
That from the highlands to the seas are turned.

A River is a large stream of water, formed by nu-
merous branches, that empty into some sea, gulf, lake or bay.
The place where a river rises, is called its source; the place
where it empties is called its mouth. The small streams that
empty into it are called its branches.

Firths.

A River widening 'tween its banks of earth,
Towards its mouth, is called a *Firth* or *Firk*.

The widening of a river toward its mouth, is called
a *Firth* or *Firk*; as *Solway Firth* in Scotland; the *Firth* of the
River Forth.

Harbors or Havens.

A Harbor or a Haven, is a port,
Where ships in safety, from the storm resort.

A Harbor or Haven is a port where ships may run
in and find shelter from the storm.

EXPLANATIONS NECESSARY TO THE USE OF MAPS.

Hemispheres.

The world's a Globe, the world we live on here;
One half a globe is called a *Hemisphere*.

Eastern and Western Hemispheres are found
Upon the Map that shows, the world is round.
Northern and Southern Hemispheres beside,
One North, one South the Equator is esied.

The word *hemis-
phere* is formed
from *hemi*, that sig-
nifies half, and
sphere, globe or
ball; so, half the
earth is called a
hemisphere.

The Western
Hemisphere in-
cludes North and
South America.

The Northern
Hemisphere in-
cludes all that
part of the earth
North of the
Equator.



The Eastern
Hemisphere in-
cludes Europe,
Asia and Africa.



The Southern
Hemisphere in-
cludes all South
of the Equator.

The Equator.



A circle drawn around the earth, and greater than any parallel, is called the *Equator*. The *Equator* is a fancied line, that folds around the earth, half way between the poles. This circle's called the *Equinoctial Line*, For when the Solar orb doth o'er it shine, The days and nights are equal, as the clocks And watches all proclaim the *Equinox*.

That part of the earth which is just half way between the North and South poles, or equally distant from the poles, is called the *Equator*. It is the warmest part of the Earth, as the sun's rays are more direct on this portion than any other. It is called by mariners simply, the *Line*.

Tropics.

Tropics are circles that restrict the sun, Which with the equator parallel doth run, Just twenty-three and a half degrees they shine Both North and South the Equatorial line.

Meridians.

Meridians run from *Pole to Pole* ('tis true), Cutting the *Equator*, at right angles, through; They're used to reckon distances, east and west, And of all other ways have proved the best.

Meridians are, also, imaginary lines, drawn on the Map, to reckon distance, east or west, from any one of them. They run from the North to the South Pole.

All places through which the same meridian passes have noon, or midnight, at the same time.



The North is *Cancer* called, South *Capricorn*, For here the sun doth in his pathway turn, And backward trace his steps; these circles show The limits of the solar orb below.

Tropics are circles that run parallel with the *Equator*, at the distance of twenty-three and a half degrees North and South of it. The circle North of the *Equator*, is called the *Tropic of Cancer*. The one South of the *Equator*, is called the *Tropic of Capricorn*.

Tropic signifies return; for when the sun arrives as far from the *Equator* as either of these lines, it appears to stop and retrace its steps.

The sun crosses the *Equator* twice a year; on the 21st of March and the 21st of September.

It is over the *Tropic of Cancer* the 21st of June; which is called the *Summer Solstice*. This is the longest day in the year, to all North of the *Equator*, and the shortest to all South of it.

The sun is over the *Tropic of Capricorn* the 21st of December; this is called the *Winter Solstice*. It is the shortest day in the year, to all North of the *Equator*, and the longest to all South of it.

Polar Circles.

And of the Polar Circles now I'll tell: They with the *Tropics* are found parallel; Just twenty-three, one half, and nothing less (23½), Aloof the Poles; these, in degrees, I guess.

The Polar Circles are parallel with the *Tropics*, and 23½ degrees from the Poles. This, in geographic miles, would be 1410 miles, the distance from the Pole to the Circle; twice this distance, or 2820 miles, is the diameter of the Arctic or Antarctic Circle, or the *Frigid Zones*.

When the Sun is over the *tropic of Cancer*, all that part within the Arctic Circle has constant day; and all that part in the *tropic of Capricorn*, constant night. The reverse takes place when the Sun is over the *tropic of Capricorn*, on the 21st of December.

At the Poles it is day six months of the year, without intermission; for this length of time the sun is visible above the horizon. The other six months of the year, it is one dark, dreary night.

Parallels of Latitude.

Now *Parallels of Latitude* we'll view: They are lines that pass around the globe (not through) As parallel they with the *Equator* run, Eastward and westward is the course they turn.

Parallels of Latitude are lines on the Map, used to reckon distances, north or south, of the *Equator*.

Latitude and Longitude.

Latitude is distance from the Equator,
Either north or south (let it be less or greater);
The distance, east or west, is *Longitude*
From any one meridian, understood.
Both *latitude* and *longitude* are reckoned
In *minutes* and *degrees*, as well as *seconds*;
Just sixty geographic miles make a degree;
In English, sixty-nine and just a half you see.

Places that are under the Equator have no Latitude. All places north of the Equator are in *North Latitude*; all places south of the Equator are in *South Latitude*. The greatest latitude a place can have is 90 degrees. The North and South Poles of the earth are the only places that have 90 degrees of latitude.

Longitude is reckoned east and west.

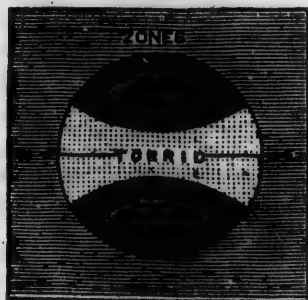
Most nations reckon their longitude from the metropolis of their country; as, the French, from Paris; the English, from Greenwich; the Americans, from Washington. Though the Americans reckon mostly from Greenwich, the same as the English.

Latitude and longitude are reckoned in degrees, minutes, and seconds. Sixty geographic miles (or sixty-nine and a half English miles), make a degree; sixty seconds make a minute; sixty minutes one degree.

Every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 degrees, whether it be larger or smaller.

The distance round the Earth being 360 degrees, one half of that distance must be 180 degrees; one quarter, 90 degrees.

The greatest distance that any two objects on the surface of the earth can be apart, is 180 degrees. To be this distance, they must be on opposite sides of the earth; consequently, no place can have over 180 degrees of longitude.

Zones.**Zones.**

Zones are divisions of earth's surface; made
By *tropics* and the *polar circle's* aid.
There are *five zones*: two *temperate* and one *torrid*,
Two *frigid zones*, where winter's cold is horrid.

Torrid Zone.

The Torrid Zone is 'tween the tropics spread,
Where, twice a year, the sun is overhead.

Temperate Zones.

The Temperate Zones are on those parts our ball,
Which 'tween the polar curves and tropics fall.

Frigid Zones.

The Frigid Zones include both land sky,
Of parts which in the polar circles lie.

The Torrid, or Burning Zone, is included within the Tropics.

The Temperate Zones are between the Tropics and the Polar Circles.

The Frigid Zones include those parts of the earth between the Polar Circles and the Poles.

The Temperate Zones enjoy a mild, temperate climate, between the extremes of heat and cold.

The heat in the Torrid, or Burning Zone, is excessive at all seasons of the year.

In the Frigid, or Frozen Zone, the cold is intense. Winter holds an uninterrupted reign the year round.

Maps.

A Map's a picture, of the whole or part
Of the earth's surface, to be learned by heart.
The top is North, while South points to your breast;
The right hand's East, the left hand's always West.
More Maps than one, bound up for school or college,
Is called an *Atlas*, and contains much knowledge.

How Latitude and Longitude are expressed on Maps.

Both Latitude and Longitude, we see,
Upon the Map, in figures 1—2—3;
Upon the side the Latitude is told,
While Longitude we at the top behold.

Maps are pictures of the whole, or of parts, of the earth's surface. The top of the map represents the northern part of a country; the bottom, the southern; the right hand, the eastern; the left hand, the western. A collection of maps is called an *Atlas*.

Latitude and Longitude are represented on Maps by figures. Latitude is usually written on the sides of the map, while Longitude is generally at the top or the bottom.

QUESTIONS are not inserted in this work, from the fact that it was deemed superfluous. All the Teacher has to do, to form a question, is to read over any sentence and prefix the interrogative, "What is —?" or, "Where are —?" etc., and it becomes a question.

He turns to page 7, for instance, and glances his eye upon the word Geography, in full-faced letters (over the poetry that defines Geography), and asks the question, "What is Geography?" Then, "What is the Earth," etc.; and, to answer the question, the Pupil repeats the poetry, and in his own language gives the sum and substance of the prose.

The Teacher, in all instances, should explain the licensed poetic phrases to juvenile classes.

NORTH AMERICA.

North Amer-
ica is noted for
the largest lakes
of fresh water in



the world, and
the home of the
oppressed of all
nations.

Capes.

Cape Farewell, south of Greenland, first relate,
While *Wel'-sing-ham* is west of David Strait,
Cape Lewis stands southeast of *Es'-qui-maux*,
And North of Bell'-isle Strait, as seamen know,
North of the Gulf, and South of *Lab'-ra-dor*,
Cape Whittle hears *Law'-ren'-sian* surges roar.
Cape Sable west, by Nova Scotia's formed,
Where Fundy's matchless tide is backward turned.

Then comes *Cape Ann*, *Cape Cod* and *Mal-a-bar*,
Of Massachusetts all, as you're aware.
Rhode Island holds *Point Ju'-dith*, *Point Montauk*,
Long Island claims, and Jersey *Sandy Hook*,
Cape Hen'-lopen of Delaware—*Cape May*,
Of Jersey's shore, by Delaware's dark Bay.

Just at the entrance of the *Ches'-apeake*,
Cape Charles and *Henry* both their sentries keep,
Cape Hatteras, then *Cape Lookout* and *Cape Fear*,
Of North Carolina, in the list appear.

Of Florida, *Cas'-ape-ral*, well you know,
With *Florida*, *Sable* and *Ro'-ma-no*,
And one *St. Blas*, near *Ap'-pa-lach'-ee's* flow,
Ro'-xo beside *Tam'-pi'-co* next appear; (Ro-ho.)
Ca-touche of *Yu-ca-tan*, the sailor nears. (Ca-toosh.)
East of Honduras, *Gra'-cias* mantles low,
As west of Cuba stands *An-to-ni-o*.

As the Western Coast of Mexico we keep,
First *Co'-ri-ent'* springs upward from the deep,
St. Lucas next, and *St. Lu-ca'-ro's* seen,
Mor-ro Her-mo'-so then, and *Point Mon-drains'*.
Men-do'-ci-no o'er forty latitude, [40]

While *Oxford Cape*, for forty-three is good. [43]

In sixty-five, and east of *Beh'-ring's* pass, [65]

Cape Prince of Wales, heaves up his icy mass;
Just North of this, *Cape Lisben* you behold,
Then *Icy Cape* and *Bar'-rimes Point* unfold,
And *Be'-cher*, *De'-nar-ra-tion*, *Bath'-urst*, all
Where the frozen ocean secures the arctic wall.

PRONUNCIATION.

<i>Esquimeux</i> , <i>Es'-ki-mo</i> .	<i>Mondraïnes</i> , <i>Mon'-drans</i> .
<i>Tampico</i> , <i>Tem'-pe'-co</i> .	<i>Henloper</i> , <i>Hen'-lo-pen</i> .
<i>Catouche</i> , <i>Ca-toosh</i> .	<i>Roxo</i> , <i>Ro'-xo</i> .

Rivers.

Cold *Ar-a-bas'-sa* Lake, the *Elk* divides,
And the *Peace River*, to *Slave River* guides.
Slave River, to *Slave Lake* her tribute pays,
And to a Northern Strait, *McKenzie* strays.

The *Seal* in Hudson's ample Bay is rolled,
With *Churchill*, *Nelson* and the *Severn* cold.
And *Albany* and *Moose*, in James' Bay,
With *East Maine River* all their waters lay.
Red River ends in *Winnipeg* her story,
Where *Sac'-ka-shaw'-an* mantles all her glory.

RIVERS THAT CONNECT THE LAKES, ETC.

St. Mary's from Superior, Huron takes,
In Lake St. Clair, *St. Clair* from Huron breaks.
From Lake St. Clair, *Detroit* to Erie pours,
From whence *Niagara* to Ontario roars:
From here *St. Lawrence* to the gulf drives in,
With *U-ta-vas*, her first and largest stream.

RIVERS ON THE EASTERN COAST.

St. John's from Maine, through Brunswick makes her way,
And with *St. Croix*, rolls into Fundy's Bay. [St. Croy]

From Maine, *Penobscot*, and the *Ken-ne-beck*,
With *An-dro-sag-gis* and the *Saco* break.
The *Mer-ri-mack*, from Hampshire takes its coil
Through Massachusetts' northern, eastern soil.

Connecticut, in the Eastern States is found,
With *Hou-se-ton-ic* wakes Long Island Sound.
Mohawk to Hudson, *Hudson* to the sea,
From New York State, join in the Jubilee.

From Jersey's shore, the *Delaware* divides
The Delaware and Pennsylvania meads.

By Maryland and Pennsylvania formed,
In *Ches'-apeake*, the *Sus'-que-han-nah's* turned.
Here *Po-to-mac* drives onward to the brine,
Tween Maryland and Virginia the line.

Here *Rhap'-sa-han-nock*, *York* and *James* are thrown
From fair Virginia, their summer home.
In *Al-bo-marie*, *Chowen*, and *Roanoke*,
Virginia's shores with Carolina joins.

And *Pamlico* and *Neuse* in *Famlico*,
O'er North Carolina, murmur in their flow,
From whence *Cape Fear* to Ocean mutters low.
Little and *Great Pedee*, here take their source,
And with *San-ter*, through South Carolina course.
Edisto here, with *Cam-ba-her* entwine,
With dark *Sav-an-nah* on the Georgian line,
O-gee-ches *Al-la-ma-ha*, *Savilla*, all
From Georgia drive, and into ocean fall;
From whence *St. Mary's* waves to Ocean stray,
With *Nas-sau* and *St. John's* in Florida.

RIVERS OF THE GULF OF MEXICO.

From Georgia, *Flint* and *Chat-a-hoo-ches* lower,—
The *Cholachooches* bounds her Western shore.
Then to the Gulf, o'er Florida they stray,
Through *Ap-pa-lach-i-co-la's* watery way.
Mobile from Alabama comes, whose bed
The Alabama and *Tom-bi-g-bee* tread.
And *Pas-ca-gou-la* and the limpid *Pearl*.
From Mississippi State, their waters furl,
And Mississippi here unloads her stores,
And the broad Gulf her boiling surge devours.

Tween Louisiana and the Texan green,
Through *Lake Sa-bine*, here rolls the dark *Sa-bine*,
From Texas, *Ne'-ches*, *Trin-i-dad*, and *Brasse*,
With *Co-la-rat-do* whose loud roar would crass us.
Here *Gau-la-loupe*, and *Nue-ces* ceaseless flow,
With *Rio Grande*, northeast of Mexico.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi from Itasca glides,
Where Minnesota feeds her swelling tides.
Wisconsin for the Eastern Coast survey
Then Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee.
Then Mississippi's soil is next beheld,
With Louisiana's most southeastern field
With *I-o-wa**; Missouri's on the west,
Where, with Arkansas, Louisiana's pressed.

EASTERN BRANCHES.

To this proud tide, from broad Wisconsin, flock
The *Chip-pe-wee*, Wisconsin, and the *Rock*.
Through Illinois, *Rock river* rolls her tide,
Where Illinois and fair *Kan-sas*'s glide.
Ohio, here, from Pennsylvania comes;
South of Ohio state her billow foams.
Then Indiana state, and Illinois (*Illinoi*),
Beside its pathway all their arts employ.
The same dark breaker sweeps Virginia earth.
And bounds *Kan-sas*' state upon the north.
In Western Texas, the *O-bi-ou* keeps,
And *Hatch-is* on to Mississippi sweeps;
In Mississippi state, behold *Ya-zer*,
In zigzag path, with *Big Black river*, too.

WESTERN BRANCHES.

From Minnesota drives the purpling *Pine*;
Crow Wing, and *Steen*, and *Elk*, and *Sack* combine;
Then, casting up their bubbles by the billion,
Crow river comes, *St. Peter*, and *Vermillion*.
White Water, *Root*, and *Upper Iowa*,
With *Turkey river*, sing their roundelay.

* Sometimes, though erroneously, pronounced *I-o-wa*.

Red Cedar then, with *Iowa* made fast;
Stunk river next, with dark *Des Moines* the last.

MISSOURI.

Far from Missouri Territory driven,
Where the Rocky Mountains rear their heads to heaven,
Leaving fair Minnesota on the east,
Missouri rolls to Mississippi's breast.

And *Mar-a-mee* springs from the Iron Mountain,
And runs northeast, to Mississippi's fountain.
Arkansas state lays claim to young *St. Francis*,
Where, from the Rocky Mountains, foams *Ar-han-saw*.
The branches of the last are, *White* and *Jean*:
Both in Arkansas, on the map are seen.
And, to Arkansas, with the tide *Neo-sho*.
From Indian fields, *Canadian* murmurs low,
O'er Texas, north, southwest the Arkansas banner,
Red river, comes; then pours through Louisiana.

BRANCHES OF THE OHIO.

Tween Illinois and Indiana, tread
The *Wa-bash* billows, to Ohio's bed.
White river, with her *East* and *Western* tides,
From Indiana, to the *Wabash* glides.
Ohio state hears, with *Mi-a-mi's* roar,
Scioto, *Hocking*, and *Mush-ing-um*—four.
Then *Beaver* river, born in Pennsylvania,
Last northern branch, save one, called *Al-le-ga-my*.

Ohio drinks *Mo-nong-a-ho-la* in,
That sweeps Virginia and the land of Penn.
Little Kan-ha-way, then, is on the route,
With *Great Ken-ha-way* and the *Guy-an-dotte*.
Big Sandy, on Virginia's western border;
And *Licking* river, of Kentuckian order.
Then comes *Kentucky river*, *Salt*, and *Green*—
Upon the last, the Mammoth cave is seen.
Where Tennessee, and state Kentucky, alumber,
The *Cum-ber-land* warbles her watery numbers.
In the same states, and Alabama, too,
The Tennessee unfolds unto the view.

BRANCHES OF THE MISSOURI.

Among Missouri's branches, on the north,
Are *Thompson's*, *Williams'*, *Porcupine*, *White Earth*,
From Minnesota next the *Shepherd* glides,
With *Fish*, and *James*, and *Snow*, and *river Floyd*,
With *Nod-a-way*, from state Missouri, run
The *Platte*, and *Grande*, with *river Cher-a-ton*.
The *Jefferson* a northern course is thrown,
To join the *Madison* and *Yellowstone*.
The *Yellowstone* collects, in her own sea.
Clark Fork, *Big Horn*, and *Tongue*—of branches three.
Little Missouri next, then *Cannon Ball*,
Chay-ome, and *Platte*, all from Missouri fall.
La-platte is on her territorial bound,
North of the Indian claims and hunting ground.
With branches four—*Big Horn*, *Loup Fork*, and *Black*,
With one *Pa-loy-ca*, on the Indian tract.
And eastward, from the Indian Province, wide
The river *Kansas* rolls her three-forked tide.

* Sometimes pronounced *Ar-han-saw*.

The northern fork, *Republican*, behold;
 Then *Sol-y-man's*, and *Smoky Hill*, unfold.
La-mies and fair *O-sage*, pour forth their waters,
 With *Casscade'*, Missouri's warbling daughters.

RIVERS OF MICHIGAN.

From Michigan, the *Raisin* runs to Erie,
 And *Huron*, there her sparkling waters carry;
 In *St. Clair River*, *Gratiot* ends her lay,
 And *Sag-i-naw* is lost in her own bay;
 With branches *Cass*, and *Flint*, and *She-a-was-see*,
 Which roar, at last with *Huron's* billows, meet;
 And *Tu-it-ta-was-see*, with her *Chippewa*,
 That drinks the *Pisc*, is lost in *Sagawee*.
Au-ee-ble eastward runs, with *Thunder Bay*,
 Where *Huron's* billows greet them on the way.
Che-bay-gan, northward, leaves the noisy clan,
 While *Betsay*, westward, seeks lake Michigan;
 There, *Min-i-tos*, and *Noi-i-pe-ha-go*, run,
 With river *White*, and flaming *Mus-ke-gon*.
Grand river, then, and the dark *Kal-ma-see*,
 With one *St. Joseph*, break their pathway through.

RIVERS OF NORTHERN NEW YORK.

The *Se-ra-see* is lost in lake *Champlain*,
 East of the state, where *Plattsburgh* holds her reign;

St. Regis, *Rocket*, and the river *Grass*,
 With *Oo-wo-gash-ee*, to *St. Lawrence* pass.
Black river, then, *Oswego*, *Genesee*,
 Ontario drowns in her loud minstrelsy.

RIVERS OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

In Oregon, *Columbia* makes her pillow,
 And westward, to Pacific, drives her billow.
 From California, *Sacramento's* roll'd;
 Southward her course, through regions rich with gold,
 And *Colorado* joins with *Gila river*;
 In *California Gulf*, their waves roll over.

PRONUNCIATION.

Chippewa, - <i>Chippewau'.</i>	Multnomah, <i>Mult-no-ma.</i>
Middle, - - <i>Modest'.</i>	Sioux, - - <i>Soo.</i>
Sabine, - - <i>Sabon'.</i>	Chayenne, - <i>Shaw'.</i>
Itasca, - - <i>I-tas'-ee.</i>	Laplatte, - <i>La-platt'.</i>
Hatchie, - - <i>Hack'-ee.</i>	Lamine, - <i>La-meen'.</i>
Des Moines, <i>De Moen.</i>	Saline, - - <i>Sa-lon.</i>
St. Croix, - <i>St. Croj.</i>	Hiaqui, - - <i>Ho-a-kes'.</i>
Gila, - - <i>Go-la, or</i>	Sacashawan,
<i>Hoo-la.</i>	[<i>Sac-shaw'-an.</i>

COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS

Are noted for their furs, and as a cold, dreary climate, inhabited only by savages and hunters. The population is about 50,000.
 The coast, in some parts, rises into snow-capped summits.

GREENLAND.

The coldest, most dreary, and desolate country in the world. Inhabited by a filthy, degraded race of Indians, called *Esquimaux*.

Captain Ross, on the northern shores, found a race of ig-



Esquimaux spearing a Walrus.

norant natives, who imagined his ships to be huge birds. On the cliffs he found red snow.

The settlements are *Lichtenau*, *Lichtenfels*, and *New Hornet*.

BRITISH AMERICA

Includes New Britain, Canada East, and Canada West, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.

New Britain is noted for its cold climate, for its savages or *Esquimaux* Indians, and for its being the ground or theater for the operations of the *Hudson Bay Company*.

The natives live mostly on seal. In traveling, they are drawn by a very fine kind of dog, which is harnessed to their sleds.

The British have trading stations at the mouths of most of the rivers, where the Indians come to exchange their furs for blankets, guns, beads, &c.

COUNTRIES AND TOWNS.

Canada West.

Kingston is found N. E. Ontario's roar,
While west the lake is Hamilton in Gore;
Toronto to the N. W. finds a Home,
As north the lake, Port Hope and Coburg come.

Canada East.

In the lower Province, Montreal lives ever,
Upon an island in *St. Lawrence River*;
And down the stream, one hundred eighty miles,
Quebec to heaven heaves up her giant piles;
A fortress strong on a high promontory,
And famed in song, in history, and story.

New Brunswick.

St. Johns, and Frederikton, New Brunswick keeps,
Where the *St. Johns* along her pathway sweeps;
West of St. Johns, and east the young St. Croix,
St. Andrews lives, by commerce her employ.

Nova Scotia.

Yarmouth on Nova Scotia's western border,
Where *Fundy's tide* rolls up in wild disorder,
And Halifax, near the peninsula's center,
Known for her port, where the largest crafts may enter;
With vessels of all kinds, this place is full,
But chiefly with the war ships of John Bull
The northern shores, which Pictou has a seat on,
With Sidney, on the island of Cape Breton,
Are noted for their coal the world all over,
Which mineral freights full many an ocean rover.

Canada West.

Noted as being the most productive, and best settled of the British Possessions in N. A.; also for the intelligence of its inhabitants, who are mostly of an English origin.

The soil is a fine dark loam, mixed with a vegetable mould, and is unsurpassed for its productiveness.

Canada East.

The cultivated portions lie in the valley of the *St. Lawrence*.

It has the climate of Sweden, though the latitude of France.

The French language is chiefly spoken.

New Brunswick.

Noted for its immense quantity of lumber; mostly pine.

Frederikton, on the *St. Johns River*, is the capital.

St. Johns is the largest town.

St. Andrews is the second in population.

Nova Scotia.

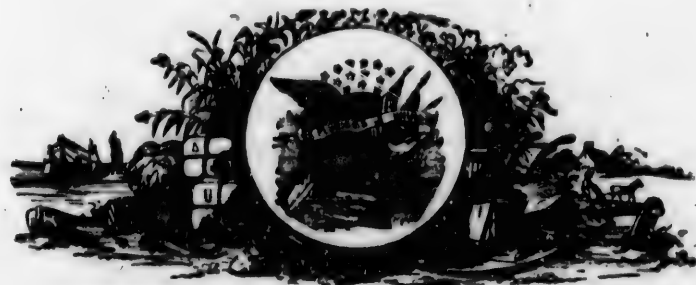
A peninsula south of New Brunswick, having a rugged stony coast. Noted for coal and gypsum. Climate mild; subject to fogs.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A barren, hilly island in the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, abounding with good harbors, and noted for the greatest cod-fisheries in the world.



An Iceberg.

UNITED STATES.



Noted as being the largest, most enlightened and powerful republic on the globe.
Bounded by the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west. Having an area of more than 3,000,000 square miles.

I.—EASTERN STATES.

Maine.

In Maine, Augusta, on the *Ken-ne-beck*,
Full 50 miles, if right I recollect;
There Hallowell, for *granite* we'll remember,
And Bath, for building *ships* of white oak timber.
Ban-gor in *lumber* trades; as *boards* and *plank*,
And takes her place upon *Pe-nob-scot's* bank,
O-ro-no, Frankfort, Bucksport, and Castine (teen),
On the same banks, by the same glowing stream.
Portland by Casco Bay, chief town in Maine,
In *fisheries* and *commerce* holds her reign.

New Hampshire.

Portsmouth her harbor boasts, and sits supine,
Where meets *Pi-scat-a-gua* the rolling brine.
Up the same tide is found Great Falls and Dover;
As on *Connecticut* is fair Hanover.
And Concord on the *Mer-ri-mack* may rest her,
As further south is Nash'-ua and Manchester.

Maine.

Noted for its vast forests of lumber, for ship building, and for being the most northeastern state in the Union.
It was a part of Massachusetts till 1820, when it became a separate state.
The climate is cold and healthy.
The coast is rugged, and the harbors numerous.
A large part is still covered with forests.
It is better adapted to grazing than agriculture.
Augusta is noted as the capital.
Hallowell for granite quarries.
Bath for ship building.
Portland for commerce and fisheries, and as being the largest town in Maine.

New Hampshire.

Called the Granite State. Noted for the White Mountains.
The surface is level on the coast.
It abounds in rivers, lakes and mountains.
The soil is better fitted for grazing than tillage.
The climate is cold and healthy.
Concord is noted as the capital.

Vermont.

Montpellier, near the center of the state,
On *Onion River*, rules o'er small and great.
Windsor upon *Connecticut* may reign,
As Burlington is found on *Lake Champlain*,
And *Otter Creek* has fair Vergennes' upon her,
Known for the *fleet* of Commodore McDonough;
And Mid-dle-bu-ry on this tide may tarry,
Known for her *college* and her *marble quarry*.
And Bennington, southwest of all, we mark
Famed for the victory of General Stark.

Massachusetts.

Boston and Charlestown both together lay,
With Cambridge, born by Massachusetts Bay.
Lynn, famed for shoes, for codfish Marblehead,
Salem for wealth, gained in the India trade.
Gloucester for *mackerel* and *codfishing* both,
And Newburyport, for *commerce* farthest north.
Lowell on Merrimack, a far famed weaver.
For which is known both Taunton and Fall River.
As Springfield, for her *armory*, we hail.
New Bedford and Nantucket fish for *whale*,
Plymouth, known for the Pilgrim Fathers' landing,
By Cape Cod Bay, in Massachusetts standing.
And Worcester, that's near the Bay State's center,
As a great thoroughfare, we next will enter.

Connecticut.

And Hartford, Middletown, and Say-brook bide,
Fast by *Connecticut's* unfailing tide.
New London, Bridgeport, Fairfield and *New Haven*,
With Norwalk by *Long Island Sound* are graven.
And Stonington, southeast of all, we hail,
That with New London, fish for *sea* and *whale*.

Rhode Island.

Among her factories, Providence makes her stay,
On her own stream, by *Nar-ra-gan-sett Bay*:
And Newport, on *Rho* land finds resort,
Well fortified and noted for her *port*.
From Providence north, *Pautucket* finds a seat,
As north of Newport, Bristol next we greet.

Vermont.

Noted for the Green Mountains, and for
the enterprise of its hardy inhabitants.
A large portion of it is still covered with timber.
The valleys are well adapted to tillage and the
hills to grazing.
The manufactures are not extensive.
The climate is cold and the winters severe.
Montpelier is noted as the capital.
Vergennes, as being the place where McDonough
fought his fleet for the celebrated battle on Lake
Champlain.
Middlebury, for its college and fine marble quarries.

Massachusetts.

Called the Bay State. Noted for its
wealth, and the active part it took in the great
struggle for the liberty and independence of our
country.
The eastern part is uneven, and the western
mountainous. Mount Tom, Mount Holyoke,
Saddle Mount and Wachusett, are celebrated
peaks.
Boston is noted as the capital, and as the largest
town in New England.
Charlestown for the Bunker Hill Monument
Cambridge for its university.
Lynn for the manufacture of shoes.
Marblehead for its cod-fisheries.
Salem for its wealth, obtained in the India trade.
Gloucester for cod and mackerel-fisheries.
Newburyport, the most northern town in the State,
for commerce.
Lowell, as the first town in manufacturing in the
United States.
New Bedford and Nantucket for whale fisheries.
Plymouth for the landing of Pilgrim Fathers, 1690.

Connecticut.

Noted for the ingenious character of its
inhabitants, and for its schools.
The common school fund, in this state, is over
two millions of dollars.
It has been distinguished for its men of genius
and learning.
Hartford and New Haven are the capitals.

Rhode Island.

Noted as the smallest state in the union.
It consists mostly of the shores and islands of
Narragansett Bay, that gives it great advantages
for navigation.
Providence is noted as the capital, likewise for its
manufactures, as well as being the seat of Brown
University.
Newport, as a naval station, for its fortifications
and its excellent harbor.

II.—MIDDLE STATES.

New York.

In New York State, where Hudson meets the brine,
New York and Brooklyn in their trade combine.
On the same tide, West Point and Newburg stay:
Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Troy, and Albany.
Schenectady, with Utica and Rome,
Upon the *Erie Channel* find a home.
Here Syracuse and Rochester, we see—
The last is on the River Genesee.

Then Brockport comes, with Lockport in the score;
As Buffalo is found on Erie's shore.

From Buffalo east, takes Attica her fare;
In Genesee, Batavia has a share.

Then Canandaigua in Ontario view;
As stands Geneva east, with Waterloo.
Auburn is seated by Oswego tide.

South of Cayuga, Ithaca is spied.
Oxford and Norwich in Chenango trace;
In Courtland County, Courtland has a place.
Bath in Steuben, Elmira in Chemung;
Owego next, then Binghamton in Broome.

Near Saratoga, Ballston makes her quarters,
And both are noted for their mineral waters.
Salem in Washington, with Sandy Hill;
Whitehall is where Champlain's dark waves distil.
Ticonderoga lives by Lake Champlain, [reign.
Where stands Crown Point, and Plattsburg holds her
Oswego sits beside Ontario's border;
While on the eastern coast is Sackett's Harbor.
A place to Watertown, Black River warrants;
As Ogdensburgh is found upon St. Lawrence.

New Jersey.

Trenton, that takes from Jersey's shore her fare,
Is on the eastern side of Delaware.
Then Bordentown, from Trenton south is seen,
With Burlington and Camden down the stream.
Freehold in Monmouth, known for Monmouth battle.
Princeton N. E. from Trenton, deigns to settle.
Where River Raritan pours forth her waters,
New Brunswick stands, and Amboy makes her quarters.

New York.

Called the Empire State. Noted for its
canals, railroads, extensive commerce, and its
great political influence.

Its population is greater than any other state in
the union.

The route from New York to Buffalo, is one
of the greatest thoroughfares in the world.

The scenery on the Hudson is of a sublime
and imposing character.

The steamboats on this river are celebrated for
speed and grandeur.

Albany, on the Hudson, is noted as the capital.
New York, at the mouth of the Hudson, as being
the largest, most commercial, and important town in
America.

West Point for its military academy.

King Sing and Auburn for State prisons.

Utica for the State Lunatic Asylum.

Schenectady for Union College.

Syracuse for its salt works.

Rochester for its flouring mills.

Lockport for its costly and expensive canal locks.

Buffalo as one of the most commercial towns in the
United States on the line of two of the greatest thorough-
fares in America—the Erie Canal, and Niagara and
Lake Ontario routes.

Ballston and Saratoga for mineral waters.

Oswego as the principal port on Lake Ontario.

Sackett Harbor for a battle fought during the last
war with Great Britain.

Watertown for its business and manufactures.

Ogdensburgh as lying adjacent to Canada line.

The city of New York is one of the most im-
portant towns in the world. It is situated at the
mouth of the Hudson, on an island about fifteen
miles in length.

It is visited by vessels from all parts of the
world. Mail steamers are daily arriving from, or
departing for foreign ports.

Broadway is one of the finest streets in the
world and the Park Fountain one of the city's
greatest ornaments. Among the public buildings
we may mention Trinity Church, a gothic struc-
ture, having a spire or steeple, 255 feet high.

New Jersey.

Noted for manufactures, canals, railroads
and its revolutionary incidents.

The southern part is barren and thinly settled;
the northern part, rough and mountainous; the
middle part is extremely fertile.

Apples and peaches are raised in great abun-
dant in the southern part.

The Philadelphia and New York markets are
supplied with their best fruits from this state.

Trenton, on the Delaware, is noted as the capital.
Freehold is noted for the Battle of Monmouth, fought
1776, between the British under Lord Cornwallis, and
the Continental army under Gen. Washington.

From Amboy north, Elizabethtown we view;
In Morris, Troy and Morristown are two.
Upon Passaic's banks, Newark has grown;
As farther up the stream is Patterson.

Pennsylvania.



PITTSBURGH.

There *Schuylkill* and the *Delaware* convene,
Is Philadelphia, oldest child of Penn.
Add Harrisburg, the state metropolis,
On Susquehanna River, none can miss,
'Bove Harrisburg, Northumberland may tarry:
As in Luzerne is one, called, Wilkesbarre.
Mauch Chunk in Carbon, where the *Lehigh* pours;
Honesdale in Wayne, where *Lackawanna* roars.
Millford, in Pike, and Stroudsburg in Monroe,
Easton where *Delaware* and *Lehigh* flow.
Eristol in Bucks, 'bove Philadelphia's landing;
Chester below, in Delaware is standing.
From Philadelphia west, three score and two,
Lancaster, in Lancaster county, view.
On Schuylkill banks, is one called Norristown;
There Reading keeps; there Pottsville sits her down.
From Reading west, is Lebanon the while;
York lives in York; in Cumberland Carlisle.
From Cumberland, is Chambersburg southwest;
As south in Adams, Gettysburg may rest.
Where Alleghany joins Monongahela,
Pittsburg is found, though ancoke and coal conceal her;

Trenton and Princeton are likewise celebrated for
battles fought during the Revolution, in all of which
Washington commanded in person.
Newark, noted for the manufacture of shoes and
carriages.
Patterson, noted for its cotton manufacturing.

Pennsylvania.

Noted for coal mines and iron manufac-
tures; and as being the center of the Alleghany
Mountains.

The mountains extend through the middle of
the state, leaving the northeastern and south-
western portions level, or undulating.

It is the first manufacturing state in the union,
and is the richest in minerals.

The iron mines of this state are great sources
of wealth, and chiefly supply the manufacturing
establishments.

The coal beds are inexhaustible, yielding over
two millions of tons annually; and in real import-
ance and worth, are more valuable than the gold
mines of Mexico, or California. On the eastern
side of the mountains is found the anthracite, or
hard coal; on the west bituminous, or soft coal.
Pittsburg is near the center of the bituminous
coal region.

Wheat is the principal product of the soil,
though corn and other grains are raised in great
abundance.

Its population is second to none but New York.
Several battles were fought in this state during
the revolutionary struggle. Valley Forge, twenty
miles northwest of Philadelphia, is known as the
place where Gen. Washington made his winter
quarters, during the darkest hours of the contest.

Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna, is the capital.
Philadelphia is noted as being the largest city in
the state, and second in the United States. It is dis-
tinguished for its humane and literary institutions;
among which are Girard College, for orphans, the
School for the blind, and one for deaf and dumb per-
sons. Fairmount Water Works, which supply a
great portion of the city with pure water from the
Schuylkill river, hold a prominent place among the
places of interest, which are numerous.

Pittsburg, the second town in the state, in popula-
tion, is distinguished for coal mines in its vicinity,
and for the manufacture of iron, glass, white lead and
heavy machinery.

Pottsville, Mauch Chunk and Honesdale, are noted
for their coal mines.

Reading is a large and beautiful town, situated about
80 miles from Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill river.
It is distinguished for its extensive iron works.

Easton is noted for its flour mills.
Wilkesbarre for the massacre of the inhabitants in
the Wyoming valley, during the Revolution.

The works of internal improvement in this
state have greatly facilitated the intercourse with
the eastern and western portions of the union.

Since 1844 the system of common school
education has received its due attention.

Here Birmingham, and one called Alleghany,
Their stations take in Western Pennsylvania.
Erie is where Lake Erie's waves roll over;
As Beaver lies upon the Ohio River.

Delaware.

On *Jersey's Crest*, in Delaware, is Dover,
While *Brandywine*, fair Wilmington lives over.
And Delaware City, with Newcastle fair,
On the west bank of River *Delaware*.

Delaware.

Noted as having the smallest population
of any state in the Union, and the smallest territory
excepting Rhode Island.

In the northern part the soil is fertile; in the
southern unproductive.

On the *Brandywine* there are extensive cotton
plantations for the manufacture of paper, gun-
powder, cotton and woollen goods.

Dover is the capital.
Wilmington is noted as the largest town in the country,
as well as for its great water power, which is used
in propelling ships, paper, powder and cotton mills.

III.—SOUTHERN STATES.

Maryland.

Of Maryland's towns, the first is Baltimore
Near Chesapeake, upon *Pa-tap-sc-o's* shore.

And west from Baltimore, miles forty-two,
Has Fredericktown *Mo-noc-a-ry*, in view.

On *Stern's* bank, two miles from Ches-e-peake,
An-nap'-o-lis rules the powerful and the weak.

A German settlement is He'-geretown,
West of the Blue Ridge is her station known.

And Cumberland of *Potomas* may share,
'Tis west of all I've named, a thoroughfare.

And Washington, three hundred miles from sea,
On the east bank of *Potomas* doth lay.

Georgetown from Washington, *Rock Creek* divides;
West of *Potomas* Alexandria hides.

Maryland.

Noted for mild climate, favorable situa-
tion for commerce, and as having been settled by
Roman Catholics.

It is separated from Virginia by the Potomac,
and divided into two parts by the Chesapeake
Bay. These waters are navigable to the extreme
boundaries of the state.

The soil is rich and produces an excellent
quality of wheat.

ANNAPOLES is the capital.
Baltimore is noted as being the largest town in the
state, and the fourth in the Union. It is the greatest
beer market in the world.

The District of Columbia was ceded to the
United States' government, by Maryland and Vir-
ginia, in 1790. It is ten miles square, containing
an area of one hundred square miles.

WASHINGTON is noted as being the capital of
the United States. It is situated on the east bank
of the Potomac, and is navigable to this point
for ships of the United States navy
yard is also continued here.

Virginia.



The staple production of Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge, is Tobacco.
One hundred fifty, from the mouth of James,
In old Virginia, Richmond makes her claims.

Virginia.

Noted as the birth-place of the immortal
Washington, and for having given six presidents
to the Union.

It is crossed by the Alleghany Mountains and
Blue Ridge, which extend N. E. and S. W.

The soil, on the coast, is sandy and sterile; on
the banks of rivers and in the valleys, it is rich
and fertile.

The climate, on the coast, is unhealthy; but,
among the mountains, cool and salubrious.

RICHMOND is the capital of Virginia.
Norfolk has a fine harbor, and noted for foreign
commerce. On the opposite side of the Elizabeth
river, is Gosport; noted for the United States
Navy Yard, and an extensive dry dock.

Yorktown is noted for the surrender of Lord
Cornwallis to General Washington, in 1781.

From Hampton Roads, eight miles, Norfolk lives over,
Upon Elizabeth's fair, flowing river.
Yorktown, upon York river, sits alone,
Where Lord Cornwallis bowed to Washington.

North Carolina.

Ra'-leigh, in the interior of N. C.,
Near river Nouse, whose waves are ever free.
Newbern, the largest town, stands by the Nouse;
Of Cape Fear river, Fay'-ette-ville makes use.
And Wilmington comes in the stanzas next,
Up Cape Fear river, miles—just thirty-six.

South Carolina.

Columbia stands upon the Con'-ga-ree;
And Georgetown dwells upon the Great Palis,—
As Charleston lives just seven miles from sea.
Hamburg, by the Sa'-von'-nah, keeps her station,
Just at the head of steamboat navigation.

Georgia.

Where rolls O'-con'-ee's waves, is Mil'-ledge-ville;
Augusta, where Savannah's waters spill;
On the same tide, Savannah mounts her bluff—
Say, seventeen from sea, for that's enough.

Alabama.

On Alabama's breast, Montgomery's hung;
As Tus'-ca-loo'-ee hears Black Warrior's song.
Mobile is west the mouth of Mobile tide;
As Blakely lives upon the other side.

Mississippi.

Jackson, in Mississippi, drinks the Pearl;
Twins'-gates's waters round Columbus fair;
And Natchez makes a rising bluff her seat—
O'er Mississippi's wave, three hundred feet.
On the same tide, below the dark Yesso,
From Jackson, west, Vicks'-burgh is in the view.

Louisiana.

And New Or'-leans' o'er Louisiana smiles,
Up Mississippi's stream, one hundred miles.
'Bove New Orleans one hundred, ten, at most, [110
Is Ba'-tin Rouge, a military post.

North Carolina.

Noted for its Gold Mines, that yield
\$4,000,000 annually; and, also, for the Deep
Swamp, thirty miles long and ten miles wide.

It is low and sandy, for sixty or seventy miles
from the coast. In the interior, it is hilly; and in
the western part it is mountainous.

This State has no good harbors. The coast is
lined with sand bars and reefs, that render naviga-
tion dangerous.

Ra'-leigh, near the center of the State, is the capital.
Newbern is noted as the largest town in the State.
Wilmington, the chief commercial depot, is noted as
being the terminus of an extensive line of railroad.

South Carolina.

The smallest of the Southern States;
noted for the opulence and independent character
of its planters.

Columbia, the capital, is noted for its seaport.
Charleston is noted as the largest of the Atlantic cities
in the Southern States.

Georgia.

Noted for its productions of rice and
cotton, as well as for gold mines. The mines
are found in the northern part.

In surface and soil, it resembles the Carolines.
Indigo was once raised in large quantities, but
cotton has now taken the lead of all other products.
Sugar cane is raised to some extent in the
southern part.

Mil'-ledge-ville, the capital, has a pleasant situation.
Savannah is noted as being the largest town in the
State, and as having a large share of commerce.

Alabama.

Noted for its fertile soil, and rapid in-
crease in population.

Cotton is the chief agricultural product.
Montgomery, on the Alabama river, is the capital.
Mobile is noted for its extensive commerce.
Tuscaloosa, the former capital, is a flourishing town.

Mississippi.

Situated mostly in the basin of the Mis-
sissippi river, which bounds it on the west.
It is noted as being the chief cotton growing state
in the Union.

The southern portion is level, and the northern
mountainous.

Jackson, the capital, is on Pearl river.
Natchez, the largest town, and a place of great trade,
is situated on a high bank, the first above the Missis-
sippi.

Louisiana.

Noted for its great commercial advantages,
and as the chief sugar growing state in the Union.
It is a low and level tract, and at the southern
part forms the delta of the great Mississippi. The
waters of the river are higher than the surrounding
country, and are kept from overflowing by levees.

And Alexandria, for its trade in cotton,
Upon *Red river*, must not be forgotten;
And Natch-i-teechee, an old French town we enter,
On the same side, near Louisiana's center.

Florida.



Scene in Florida.

In Florida is Tal-la-has'-see found,
The seat of rule, on elevated ground,
And Pen-su-coo'-la stands, far to the west,
And of the *Gulf* ports she is deemed the best.
Upon the eastern coast, St. Augustine [*au-gus-teen*]
Oldest of towns, beneath a sky serene.

FLORIDA is the native state of the Seminole Indians. It is noted for fertility of soil and luxuriant vegetation, and as being the most southern part of the United States. It formerly belonged to Spain, but was ceded to the United States in 1819.

TALLAHASSEE, the capital, has an elevated site. St. Augustine is noted as the oldest town in the United States. It is the resort of invalids, on account of its mild and healthy climate. Pensacola is noted as a man-of-war station, and for its harbor—the best in the Gulf of Mexico.

Texas.

Austin, from *Colorado*, slakes her thirst,
And o'er the Lone Star reigns supreme and first.
Bes-trop', La Grange, Columbus further south,
With Mat-a-gor-da at the river's mouth.
Sa-bine' is at the mouth of dark Sa-bine, [*sa-been*]
And Gal'-ves-ton beside her bay is seen.
Houston, northwest of Galveston, we view,
On a small stream, call'd *Buffalo Bayou*.
Ve-la'-ca, where the *Braves* meet the brine—
A place of much resort in summer time.
Go'-liad, a town on *San An-to'-nio's* shore,
Where Fannin died, with full four hundred more.

The sugar raised in Louisiana, in 1844, was 207,000,000 of pounds.

New Orleans, by far the most important town in the Southern States, is situated on the Mississippi, one hundred miles from its mouth. Its commerce is next to that of New York.

Baton Rouge, the present capital, is noted as a military station, and for a United States arsenal. Alexandria is noted for its trade in cotton.

Florida.



OCOOLA, SEMINOLE CHIEF.

The above cut is a representation of Ocoola, the Chief of the Seminole Indians, who long maintained a bloody and even-handed war with the United States. They inhabited the Everglades of Florida, and were assailed, in vain, till hunted down by blood hounds procured from Cuba.

Texas.

The Lone Star—noted for its rapid increase in population, and for having twice been a part of Mexico.

It was declared an independent state in 1836; and, in 1846, it was annexed to the United States.

Texas contains about six times as much territory as Pennsylvania.

The chief productions are cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, corn and wheat.

It abounds in buffalo, deer, and wild horses, that roam over its vast plains.

The inhabitants are mostly from the U. States.

Austin is the capital. Sabine City, on the river Sabine, is a port of entry.

Houston is the most commercial town in the State.

Velasco is noted as a summer resort. Goliad is noted for the massacre of Col. Fannin, and four hundred prisoners, by the Mexicans.

IV.—WESTERN STATES.

Arkansas.

Twice thirty miles, up the *Arkansas'* billow,
O'er the north bank, Arkansas makes her pillow.
Arkansas State to Little Rock lays claim,
That by *Arkansas* river writes her name.
Van Buren, near the Indian Territory,
Up the *same* side, is woven in the story.
And Bates'-ville slumbers on the river *White*,
As, in the northwest, Fay'-ette-ville we write.

Arkansas.

Lies west of the Mississippi, and noted
for hot springs.
It was admitted into the Union in 1836.
Along the Mississippi, it is low and unhealthy.
The interior is elevated, and enjoys a salubrious
climate.
It abounds with large rivers.
Little Rock, the capital, is on Arkansas river.
Arkansas is noted as being the oldest town in the
state; settled by the French in 1683. Its population
is mostly descendants of French and Indians.

Tennessee.

Nashville, of Tennessee, is known to stand
By the Great Bend of River *Cumberland*.
As Gal-la-tin near *Cumberland*, is seen,
Clarksville, on *Cumberland*, is down the stream;
As South from Nashville, Franklin takes her throne;
From Nashville East is stationed Lebanon.
And where *Duck* River rolls her purling rill,
Columbia stands with one called *Shel-by-ville*.
In *Boys-na-ron*, as *Mur-freys-bo-ro* smiles;
Near Fay'-ette-ville, *Fa-las-ki* lives in *GILES*.

Kington in *Roane*; and Athens in *McMinn*;
Knoxville in *Knox*; as Greenville lives in *Garnes*.
Memphis, secure from *Mississippi's* waters,
South West of all makes a *high bluff* her quarters.
And *Fur-dy*, *Bol-i-yar*, and *Ra-lain*, three,
Stand with *La Grange* in *Western Tennessee*;
Where *Somerville* may learn her pedigree.
And North of these *Brownsville* and *Jackson* trace,
Where *Trenton* comes, and *Pa-rie* finds a phase.

Noted for the *Cumberland Mountains*; for its healthy climate and fertile soil. It is
divided, by the *Cumberland Mountains*, into East and West Tennessee.

Kentucky.

Where rolls the *Ohio*, *Mays-ville* let us greet;
In *BRACK-AN*, there *Au-gus-in* finds a seat.
New-port and *Cov-ing-ton* are side by side,
Where *Lick-ing* River joins her parent tide.
War-saw is where the *Ohio* billows range
With *Car-roll-ton*, one *Bedford* and *La Grange*;
Here *Lou-is-ville*, the largest town, is seen
With *Bran-den-burg*, that's further down the stream;
And *Hays-ville*, here in *HANCOCK* County, ranks;
As *Ow-en-bo-ro* mounts the *Yellow Banks*;
Then *Hen-der-son* and *Smith-land*, each, are passed;
As comes *Fa-da-cab* in the stannum last.
Frankfort is by *Kentucky's* purling rill;
In *SHAWNEE* West, is one called *Shel-by-ville*;
Georgetown in *Boon*; in *Nevada* *Car-lisle*;
As *Hannover* sees *Cyn-thi-a-na* smile.

Paris, in *Boon-ox*, makes her quarters yet,
While *Lexington* is stationed in *FAY-ETTE*.
And *Nich-ols-ville*, in *JES-SA-MINE*, we mark;
Versailles in *Woodrow*; *Win-ches-ter* in *CLARK*;
Rich-mend in *Madison*; while to *GAR-RARD*,
The town called *Lan-ca-ster*, we next award.
Stan-ford in *LIN-COLN*; *Danville* then in *BOYLE*;
As *Har-rods-burg* in *MADISON* lives the while.
Then *Taylorsville* and *Shepardsville* we greet,
While *Springfield* makes in *WASHINGTON* her seat.
In *NELSON* *Hardtown*; *Greensburg* lives in *GARRARD*;
As *Ma-ri-on* stands with *Leb-a-non*, between.
Columbia in *A-mair*; *Glas-cow* in *BAR-BER*;
As *Bowling Green* her station makes in *WARREN*.
And *Rus-sel-ville*, *Elk-ton* and many more,
With *Hopkinsville* and *Princeton* join the score.

Settled by *Daniel Boone*, in 1769. It is noted for its delightful climate and fine soil,
the *Mammoth Cave*, and for the brave and hospitable character of its inhabitants.

Indiana.

Of *Indiana* State, the ruling *Miss*,
Upon *West Fork*, is *In'-di-an-ap'-o-la*.
Known for her vineyards, by the *Ohio's* tide,
Where lives *New Albany*, is *Vevay* spied.

Indiana.

Smallest of the Western States, though
one of the most fertile and prosperous.
It resembles *Ohio* in surface, soil and climate.
The people of this state, as well as in all of the
Western States, are chiefly employed in agricul-
tural pursuits.

On the same tide, makes Madison her lair;
Where, from Columbus, drives the railroad car.
With Lawrenceburg let Cambridge City mix;
Though space divides them, miles, just seventy six.

Vincennes, Terre Haute, and Covington, we rank (are late)
With La Fayette, all on the Western bank.
There, Delphi keeps; there, Logansport is known;
There stand Peru, Wabash, and Huntington.
Northeast from this, bound by the tow-path chain,
Where flows *Musconge*, in Allen, is Fort Wayne.
South Bend is where *St. Joseph's* billows break;
As Michigan City smiles above the Lake.

Ohio.

Columbus reigns upon Ohio's soil,
While at her feet *Scioto's* waters boil.
With Steubenville, and one called Marietta,
On the *Ohio* tide, is Cincinnati.
And Sidney, Troy, and Dayton, find a home,
Upon *Miami's* banks, with Hamilton.
Cleveland is north, where *Erie* chants her ditty;
As, west from Cleveland, stands Sandusky City.
Lower Sandusky, where *Sandusky's* billow
Gives Tiffin, and Bucyrus, each, a pillow.
In Ot-ta-wa', Port Clinton, finds a spot;
Huron, in Erie, must not be forgot.

Newark, and Mansfield, with Mount Vernon, lie
From Erie, south; while Wooster lives in Wayne.
And south of Wayne is Millersburg the while;
As, north, Medina, and Elyria, smile.
Northwest of all, where flows the dark *Musconge*,
Charlot, Defiance, and Napoleon, see:

And Piquetteburg lives by the *Musconge* stream;
Where, further down, Toledo's turrets beam.

With Bryan, Findlay and Van Wert, we west,
Olean, Gosport, Eaton, and the rest.
Fulton and Findlay, near the dark *Angler*;
Lima, and Kenton, both, are north of these.

Decatur and Zanesville, o'er *Musconge* tide;
McConnellsville is seated down the side.

Ligon, and Athens, on the *P. Ohio* day;
Jackson, and Chester, south of them may lay.
With Pomeroy, Gallipolis lives over,
By Burlington, on the *Ohio* river.

From Cleveland, south, along the tow-path side,
Cuyahoga Falls with Akron are copied;
Fulton and Mansfield we likewise view;
Then Bolivar and Philadelphia too:
Oakesboro next, then Newark, Chillicothe,—
The last is where *Scioto's* waves distill;

* Indian corn, wheat, oats, beef and pork, are raised in vast quantities, with half the work necessary in the Eastern States.

INDIANAPOLIS, on West Fork, of White river, is the capital.

Vevay is noted for its vineyards, planted by Swiss emigrants.

New Albany is noted as being the largest town in the state.

Michigan City is the only great port of the state, on Lake Michigan.

Ohio.

Called the Buck Eye State. It is destitute of mountains, though hilly and irregular along the valley of the Ohio river.

Large quantities are found at the head waters of the Scioto and Musconge.

This state is noted for great wealth and rapid increase in population.

Lake Erie and the Ohio river give it great advantages for commerce.

It was settled as late as 1789, yet, in point of population, is the third state in the Union.

COLUMBUS, the capital, is situated on the east bank of the Scioto river. It was settled in 1812, as the seat of the legislature, and was then an entire wilderness.

Cincinnati, situated on the Ohio river, in the southwest part of the state, is one of the largest cities west of the Alleghenies. It is one hundred and fifteen miles southwest of Columbus, four hundred and ninety from Washington, and about nine hundred from the city of New York, by the Buffalo and Lake Erie route. This city, in 1793, contained but 500 inhabitants; in 1800, 700; in 1820, the population was 2,500; in 1830, 24,000; in 1840, 40,000; in 1857, the population had reached as high as 60,000; and, at the present time, probably exceeds 100,000.

The climate of this city is subject to considerable extremes of heat and cold, but is generally considered healthy.

Cincinnati is noted and distinguished as being the greatest pork market in the world.

The streams that run east and west are named First, Second, Third, Fourth, &c.; those that run north and south are named; as, Erie, River, Vinton, Wayne, &c. The city is between the river, on the south, and a high hill surrounding it on the east, north and west; the streets that run north and south extend from the river to the hill.

Cleveland is the principal port for this state, on Lake Erie. Its advantages for trade and commerce are great. The city, with the exception of that part bordering on the Cuyahoga river, is one of the most beautiful in the United States. The streets are all wide, and the houses are neat and beautifully shaded with trees.

And Chillicothe standing farther south,
Drinks from this tide with Pileston and Portsmouth.

Run down Miami, west of the river,
As London, Washington, and one Hingham,
In Clinton, Washington; (West Union count.)
Georgetown in Brown, Betwin in Clinton.
Urbana lies, with Springfield by her side,
Where once the Ohio, in its night and pride,
Kissed, from Springfield, south, is found in Green; (Zoele)
In Warren county, Lebanon in east,
Bellefonte, from Springfield north, no longer know;
As Woodfield, east, is stationed in Monroe,
And Marysville, Marion, and Delaware,
Near the glad waters of Scioto flow.
Lawrence lives in Fairfield county yet;
While, in the county east, is Sumner,
In Guernsey county, Cambridge numbers one;
St. Clairville east, Cadiz and Carrollton.
As, one New Lisbon rules Columbiana,
And Canton Stark; or Portage in Rowan.
From Portage, north, Chardon and Painesville tread,
Warren is east, in Trumbull county head.
Northeast of all, is Ashland known,
Where county town is stationed Jefferson.

Michigan.

Southeast the State of Michigan, in sight
Of her dark waters, is the town Detroit.
Adrian, Tecumseh and the fair Monroe,
Where River Raisin murmurs in its flow.
And Ypsilanti on the rail-way keeps
In Waukegan, where Huron River sweeps.
Ann Arbor then with Dexter we may view,
Then Jackson comes, Marshall and Kalamazoo.
Paw Paw is next, and last of all St. Joe,
Where the dark waters of St. Joseph flow.

And Hillsdale, Branch, and Flint, and Cass-ville,
With Baraboo, where St. Joseph's waters spill;
As Shelby, situated from Detroit, we track;
From Shelby, west, is rural Pontiac.
Near St. Clair Lake, St. Charles water spouts;
St. Clair is where the St. Clair river flows.
From Pontiac, west, Howell the first we name;
Then Battle Creek, Holland, and Allegan.
Grand Haven, at the mouth of river Grand,
Just opposite Milwaukee, where her strand,
Grand Rapids, with Leelanau, up this stream,
Where Lansing lives, as capital, I deem.
Canton, Flint, Port Huron, and Le-Pan,
Are in the counties situated east of here.
And Muskegon keeps in an open street,
Twice Michigan and Huron, in the gate;
Upon a rocky tide her harbors stand,
A harbor strong, and owned by Uncle Sam.

Zanesville, on the Muskingum, opposite the
mouth of Licking river, is a flourishing town.
Sandusky City is on Sandusky Bay, upwards
of one hundred miles from Columbus.

Dayton, on the Miami, northwest of Wolf run,
is considered one of the handsomest towns in the
state. It is crossed by the Miami Canal that con-
nects it with Cincinnati.

Chillicothe, on the west bank of the Scioto, has
a beautiful situation.

Steubenville is in Jefferson county, in the east-
ern part of the state, on the Ohio river, and is a
coal district.

The internal improvements in this state are
rapidly progressing, and in extent are second to
no state but New York.

The most important are as follows:

	miles.
Ohio Canal and branches,	300
Miami Canal and branches,	84
Miami Extension Canal and branches,	120
Walton and Erie Canal,	91
Washington Canal,	25
Hocking Canal,	55
Muskingum Improvement,	91
Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad,	160
Little Miami Railroad,	140

Michigan.

Noted for its great commercial advan-
tages, its mines of copper, forests of pine, and
for its rapid improvement.

It consists of two great peninsulas, one be-
tween lakes Michigan and Huron; the other
between lakes Michigan and Superior.

The copper mines are on the shores of
Lake Superior.

Lansing, the new capital, is on Grand river,
near the center of the state.

Detroit, the largest and most important town
in the state, is formerly situated for commerce
and trade in the eastern part of the state, on
the Detroit river. It is the half way house for
boats and vessels running between Buffalo and
Chicago.

Adrian, Tecumseh and Monroe, are flourishing
towns on the Raisin river.

Ypsilanti is in Waukegan county, on Huron
river.

Ann Arbor, Dexter, Jackson, Marshall, Kala-
mazoo, Paw Paw, &c., are the principal places on
the Railroad that crosses the state east and west.
St. Joseph is at the mouth of the St. Joseph's
river. Hillsdale, Flint, Branch, Cantonville and
Baraboo are all in the northern part of the state,
on the same river.

Shelby is situated north of Detroit.
Grand Haven, at the mouth of Grand river, is
opposite Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, on the western
shore of the lake.

Muskegon is noted for its fisheries, and for the
annual meeting of the Indians, to receive their yearly
allowance from the United States government.

Illinois.

Springfield is capital of Illinois, (Illinoi)
Where river San'-ga-mon her notes employ.
Chi'-ca-go reigns the chief of all the clan,
With Little Fort beside *Lake Michigan*.
Lockport and Ju-li-et' with Dresden, twain,
Are near Chicago, on the dark *Des Plains*. (De Plain)

And *Illinois*, to Ot-ta-wa may rest,
Peru, Pe-o-ria, and Ha-van-na—four;
Then Beardstown comes, and Mar-c-Jo'-ia's son;
As, east this tide, is Carleton, in Greene.

Gal-le'-na, noted for her mines of lead,
Northwest of all, by Fever River bred,
Rock Island, first on *Mississippi* view,
And then the Mormon city, called Nau-voo.
Then Warsaw comes, and Quincy next we rhyme;
And Al'-ton, noted for her coal and lime.
Kas'-kas'-kia, a French town further south,
With Cal-ro seated by *Ohio's* mouth.

And Shelbyville, Vandalia, and Carlisle,
Along the banks of fair *Kaskaskia* smile.
Moundmouth and Knoxville near each other rest;
Macon and Carthage, from Peoria, west.
And Bushville, Woodville, and Columbus, throng;
Near Quincy, is the place they all belong.
From Springfield, west, has Jacksonville her fare;
Known for the college that is stationed there.
And, by the *Wabash*, Danville sits her down;
While, on the *Ohio* tide, is Shawneetown.

Missouri.

And Jefferson City on a high bluff smiles,
Up the *Missouri* tide twice sixty miles, (120)
On the same tide, just twenty from its mouth,
St. Charles is on the north bank, not the south,
And Independence, west of all hath laid her,
From whence for Santa Fé, leaves many a trader.
St. Louis, on the *Mississippi's* seen,
Down from *Missouri's* mouth miles seventeen,
From New Orleans, twelve hundred up the tide,
Missouri's largest town, *Missouri's* pride.
And from St. Louis, seventy miles southwest,
Porte'-a'-lives, known for her lead the best.

Illinois.



Prairie on Fire.

The prairies of the Western States are every year swept over by fire. The view, when the tall grass is thoroughly dried and the flames are aided by a strong wind, is one truly magnificent and sublime.

Noted for rapid increase in population, and great fertility.

Agriculture is the chief employment of the people.

Lead is found at Galena, in the N. W. part of the state, in great abundance.

The canal, connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois river, is now complete.

Springfield, the capital, is on the Sangamon river. Chicago, one of the largest towns in the West, is at the head of Lake Michigan.

Nauvoo, on the Mississippi, is noted as the Mormon City.

Alton is noted for its coal and lime. Galena for its lead mines.

Missouri.

The largest state in the union, with the exception of Texas, and noted for its great mineral resources.

This state has west of the Mississippi, and is intersected from west to east by the Missouri river, the great tributary of the Mississippi.

The mines of lead, iron, salt, coal, &c., are inexhaustible, and constitute the wealth of the state.

Iron Mountain is a mass of pure iron, 860 feet high, and two miles in circuit. Pilot Knob is another mass 600 feet high, and three miles in circuit.

Jefferson City, the capital, is on a high bluff, one hundred and twenty miles up the Missouri river.

St. Louis is one of the largest towns in the Western States, and bids fair to become one of the first in the union.

Iowa.



See Indians spearing fish.

The See Indians in this state subsist by hunting, trapping and fishing. The above cut represents them spearing fish.

Iowa City sits the first in state,
Up her fair stream a cypher and an eight, (80)
From the state limits forty miles or more,
Is Burlington, on *Mississippi's* shore;
And north of this is Bloomington espied,
With Davenport upon the western side;
Ca-man'-che next, then Boll'-vue and Dubuq',
Known for her *lead*, beside this giant brook.

Wisconsin.

Between two lakes holds Madison her rule,
And of the Badger State is capital:
Beloit and Janesville on *Rock River* bide,
As *Pré-lie-du-Chien* drinks *Mississippi's* tide;
And Mineral Point is near Potosi bred;
These two are noted for their mines of lead.
Lake Michigan, *Sue-boy'-a-gan* gazes o'er,
Milwaukee next, *Ra-cine'* and Southport four.
As *Wau-ke-ah'* we from Milwaukee track,
On *Winnebago Lake* is *Fond du Lac'*,
And North of all, where the *Fox River* sweeps,
Upon *Green Bay*, *Green Bay* her station keeps.

Oregon.

This territory lies north of California, and between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. It is noted for being the great Western division of the United States; as well as for the enormous growth of its pines, which are sometimes found 250 feet high.
The soil, west of the Cascade Range, is represented as extremely productive.
Oregon City stands in a fertile valley near the falls of *Willamette* river; it contains upwards of 500 inhabitants.
Astoria is near the mouth of *Columbia* river.

Iowa.

The Northwest State of the union.
Noted for its fertility and lead mines.
It is bounded on the east by the *Mississippi* river, which separates it from the states of Illinois and Wisconsin.
The soil is uncommonly fertile; large crops of wheat, oats, wheat, &c., are raised with but little labor.
The lead mines of this state, with those of Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri, are the richest in the world.
Iowa City, the capital, is on *Iowa* river.
Burlington is noted as being favorably situated for trade.
Dubuque is in one of the greatest lead districts in the world.

Wisconsin.

The Badger State. Bounded on the east by Lake Michigan, on the west by the *Mississippi* river. These waters give it great facilities for commerce.
It is noted for its valuable lead mines, its fertile soil, beautiful oak openings and numerous fine prairies.
The southern part of the state presents one of the best farming districts in the union.
The population is a multiracial mass of Europeans and Americans. The former are characterized for their industry and temperate habits; the latter for superior intelligence and enterprise.
Madison, between *Third* and *Fourth* lakes, is the capital.
Milwaukee, the largest town in the state, is noted for its rapid advancements in wealth, population and importance.

California.



Gold Digging in California.

This country was once claimed by Mexico, but was ceded to the United States by treaty, in 1848. It lies between the Rocky Mountains on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west.
It is noted for the vast quantity of gold found within its borders. The gold is dug from the mountains and rocks, and from the sand in the beds of the rivers.

MEXICO AND GAUTAMALA.

Mexico.



The City of Mexico.

Mexico is one of the oldest cities on the Western Continent. It is situated seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, on the table lands. Upon the South are seen some of the loftiest peaks of the Cordilleras, and among them Popocatepetl, a large volcano that is crowned with perpetual snow.

And Mexico, high on the table lands,
In the interior of the province stands,
Above the sea full seven thousand feet,
Adorned with temples rich and structures great.
Fair lakes are there, arrayed in evergreen;
High mountain peaks upon the south are seen:
There Popocatepetl smokes all below,
From its high summit, covered o'er with snow.



The City of Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz is noted for its Castle of San Juan D'Ulla, one of the strongest in the world, and which cost \$15,000,000 to build it. It was taken by the United States' army under Gen. Scott, during the late Mexican war, but was restored by treaty.

For her castle famed, from Mexico due east,
In Vera Cruz, three hundred miles, at least.
Southeast from Mexico, full eighty miles,
Famed for her churches, La Pu-e-bla smiles.
*On-xi'-ca, on this coast, two hundred, stands,
Inhabited by numerous Indian bands;
While south, one, eighty, A-a-pul'-co keeps, [180
For her harbor known by the Pacific deeps.
In the interior, Gas-na-gus'-to shines, [gas-na-gus'-to
With Zac-a-to'-cas near the silver mines.

*Wa-hu'-ca.

Mexico.

Noted for its mines of silver and gold, the former of which, have furnished more than half the silver of the known world.

It was once the seat of a powerful empire, over which presided a race of kings, termed "the Montezumas."

It was invaded and conquered by Cortes, a Spanish adventurer, in 1521; and became a province of Spain till 1821, when it was declared independent, and a republican form of government established.



Benito Arana.

The above cut represents the renowned Mexican leader in the war with the United States, and former president of the Republic.



Chinaco Indian on Horseback.

The Chinaco Indians, inhabiting the northern part of Mexico, are of a brave and hostile character. Mounted on their swift horses, they roam over the vast plain, smothering caravans and every thing that will offend their bloody and plundering.



The Pyramid of Cholula.

The Pyramid of Cholula, in magnitude, rivals the great Egyptian Pyramid of Giza. It is only 250 feet high, but its length and breadth are 1350 feet, while the Egyptian Pyramid is only 700 feet. On its top was a temple dedicated to the sun. It was built of sunburnt brick.

Que-ro'-ta-ro, for beauty, has renown; [sa-ru-tu-ro]
As, for her pyramid, Cho-lu'-la's known. [so-lu'-la]
And Mat-a-mo-ras, on the Ri-o Grande, [re-o-gran-de]
Just o'er the stream from Texas, takes her stand.
Re-sa-ra de-la Palm'-a's bloody ground,
With Pa'-lo Al'-to, north of this is found.
While west from here, twice eighty miles away, [180]
On San Fernando's bank, is Monterey. [mon-te-rs]
From Monterey, southwest, behold Saltillo,
Near Bue'-na Vis'ta's battle field her pillow.
From Mat-a-mo'-ras, south, Tampico smiles,
Along the coast two hundred eighty miles.
While west from here, San Louis Potosi, [tus potoses]
Upon Tam-pi'-co river makes her stay. [tam-pes-co]

Guatemala.

San Salvador, near the Pacific coast,
For indigo her trade is noted most;
Old Guatemala, once a splendid city,
Though of earthquakes now they sing a mournful ditty.
New Guatemala, six-and-twenty miles [25]
From the old town, in wealth and commerce smiles.

Guatemala is a land of volcanoes; upwards of twenty volcanic peaks, in various parts, are seen in that part of the Cordillera chain which is supposed to mark the territory of this province. The eruption of the Volcano of Quetzaltenango, in 1824, was one of the most terrible and sudden upon record. The noise was heard for more than a thousand miles, and the ashes were carried more than eight leagues.

PRONUNCIATION.

Penamocin.	Per-a-mo'-sin.	St. Augustine.	St. Augu'-stine.
Mobile.	Mo-bile.	Natchitoches.	Natch'-to'-ches.
Salina.	So-lina.	Torre Real.	Torre'-real.
Vera Cruz.	Vere'-kruz.	Orizaba.	Or-i'-za-ba.
Tampico.	Tam-pi'-co.	Monterrey.	Mon-te'-rey.
San Juan de los Rios.	San-juan'-de-los-rios.	Chihuahua.	Chi-hu'-hua.

La Puebla is famous for its beautiful churches. Oaxaca, 300 miles S. E. of the city of Mexico, is inhabited by bands and tribes of Indians.

Acapulco is noted for its beautiful harbor, which is the most capacious in the world.

Guanajuato and Zacatecas are in the vicinity of the silver mines.

Querataro is renowned as one of the most beautiful towns in Mexico.

Cholula is noted for its wonderful pyramid, made of sunburnt brick.

San Juan de la Palma, Palo Alto, Monterey, and Expos Vista, are noted for victories gained by the United States army under Gen. Taylor.

The gold mines of Mexico are inferior to those of Brazil, Peru and Siberia; but the richness of its silver mines is without a parallel, and have produced more of the silver coin than all the rest of the world put together. They are mostly found in the vicinities of Guanajuato and Zacatecas.

The Mexican Mint is capable of stamping from 75,000 to \$100,000 in one hour's time. It is estimated by some, that the whole amount of money coined in this establishment exceeds three billions of dollars.

Lower CALIFORNIA is a narrow peninsula in the northwestern part of Mexico. It is bounded on the north by Upper California, or the east by the Gulf of California, on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean. The soil is of a sandy, dry nature, and the population small.

Guatemala.

Noted for numerous volcanoes and frequent earthquakes, and for remarkable ruins found within its borders.

It was conquered by Spain in 1524, and held as a Spanish province until 1821; when it declared itself independent, adopting a republican form of government.

SAN SALVADOR, the capital, is situated in a very fertile valley, and is noted for its extensive trade in indigo and tobacco.

Old Guatemala was destroyed by an earthquake in 1775. It has sustained several shocks from the Water Volcano.

BALIZE SETTLEMENT.—This settlement was established and is owned by the British, for the purpose of cutting logwood and mahogany.

It extends along the Bay of Honduras 150 miles. It is inhabited by negroes, Indians and a few whites.

BALIZE, the capital, is a small town, which exports logwood and mahogany to the amount of \$1,500,000 annually.

SOUTH AMERICA.



Commerce of the Andes, carried by Mules and Lamas.

Noted as having loftier ranges of mountains, larger rivers, a greater number of volcanoes, more extensive plains, richer mines of precious minerals, and sublimer natural scenery, than any other division of the globe.

Capes.

Cape Verde, first, by Maria-cruz's hands,
Most northern point of New Granada's lands;
Orange and North, in fifty longitude,
Above the line, near French Guiana brood.
Five south, five west of thirty, Cape St. Roque, [St. Roke]
Eastward of all, in Am-a-ri's side cloaks.
'Tween twenty and the line called Capricorn,
St. Thomas and Cape Fri-ar both are born.
From thirty-five to forty, as we go,
Are Corrientes and St. An-ti-ni-o.
Cape Horn, near fifty-six, stands by his post,
On Tas-ma-de-Pa-go's southern coast.
And St. Fian-ci-sco and Cape Blanco stay,
On the western coast of South America.

Rivers.

The Port Dante and Com-a-ri's side fall,
With Ri-o Ni-gro, in the Atlantic hall.
The Col-o-r-a-do rolls her purpling billows,
From Buenos Ayres, with the dark Salada.
From long Salado and Vermejo throng,
Where Paraguay drowns Pilcomayo's song.

PARAGUAY AND BRANCHES.

East of Bolivia, west of Pa-ra-guay,
In Am-a-ri's side, born, pound to the sea,
O'er Buenos Ayres, her rich and native home,
The Paraguay and her dark branches come.
Round Paraguay, both south and east descent,
Rolls Pa-ra-guay, both south and east descent,
Rolls Pa-ra-guay, both south and east descent,
Springing from Am-a-ri's province wide.
'Tween Buenos Ayres and fertile Uruguay,
Nursed from the last, a river makes her way.

And Ura-guay and Paraguay, are found
In Rio de la Pla-ta's channel bound.

EASTERN COAST OF BRAZIL.

And eastward from the Amazonian coast,
In the same deeps, the Diamond's waves are lost.
The St. Francisco and Salgado there
With one Pa-ra-guay, in his deeps appear.

AMAZON AND BRANCHES—SOUTHERN.

To-am-tine, walled with Ar-a-guay, rolls on
In Pa-ra's tide, or mouth of Amazon.
Xin-gu, Ti-po-jae and Ma-de-ra wait, (sic-go)
With Pa-ra, in the Amazonian bed.
Bo-a, Ma-ma-ra, Ma-ma-ra, and dark Guapore,
Join in Madeira from Bolivia's shore.
And Ty-fu, Ju-rae, and the Ju-day run, (sic-go)
From Colom-a to mother Amazon.
And from Para, northward the Uraguay,
With dark Huai-ti-go, the same waters fall (sic-go)

NORTHERN BRANCHES.

From Equ-a-dor, Pa-ra's southward goes,
And No-pe there with Pa-ra-may-o flows:
Pa-ra's too, that skirts her limits north,
With No-gu from Brazil have marshal forth.
While from Peru, and south of Equ-a-dor,
Queen Amazon treads Amazon's o'er.

RIVERS NORTH OF AMAZON.

Ma-ra-ni, Ma-ra-ni, and Don-a-ra-ra, (ma-ra-ni)
With Es-qui-to, from Gu-a-na-hurry.
From Ven-a-ma-in, O-re-no-co's rolled;
A-pu-ra there, a northern branch, behold:
Two branches more, we from Gran-da gather.
Ma-ra is one, Gu-a-ra is the other.
And from Granada, where Gu-a-ra has store,
The Ma-g-da-la rolls with Gu-a-ra in her oar.

TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.

Brazil.

Rio Jan-el-ro, in a country fair,
The capital, that breathes Brazilian air.
And Per-nam-bu'-co lives upon that shore,
With Mar-an-ham' and fair St. Salvador.
And Rio Grande, so famous for its hides,
Where over *Palos Lake* the trader glides.



Diamond Washing in Brazil.

The diamond mines of Brazil are the most important in the world. They are worked by the government. The cut represents the manner in which they are washed from the sand.

Tejuco, for its diamonds bought and sold;
And Villa Ri'-ca, for her mines of Gold.

Guiana.

Georgetown, the English capital, may tarry
Along the mouth of river *Dem-ar-ra*.
And *Par-a-mar-a-bo* as Dutch we name,
Full eighteen miles up the hot *Sariman*.
Cayenne, well fortified, is east of all,
Upon an island, and belongs to Gaul.

Buenos Ayres.

And Buenos Ayres is on *La Plata* found,
The chief emporium of the province round;
San Ju'-an with *Mon-do-sa* let us class,
Because each stands upon a mountain pass.
Cor-do'-va is an active trading town,
And Bal'-ta, for her mules, has much renown.

Paraguay and Uruguay.

San Car'-los and Conception make their stay,
With fair *As-sump-tion*, on the *Par-a-guy*.
In Uruguay, was *Mon-ti-vi-de-o* born,
On the *La Plata* are her garments worn.

Brazil.

Noted as being the largest of the South American provinces; for rich gold and diamond mines, and for having been once governed by an European sovereign in person.

Its area is recorded as high as three millions of square miles.

Brazil was a colony of Portugal till 1818, when it was declared an independent state, and Pedro the son of the king of Portugal was, by the people of Brazil, made Emperor. The population is about five millions; the greater part of which are negroes, held as slaves. The commerce is greater than any other country in South America.

Rio Janeiro is the most populous city in South America.

Rio Grande, by *Lake Palos*, carries on a great trade in hides.

Tejuco is in the interior of the diamond district; and Villa Rica of the gold district.

Guiana.

Noted as being the only portion of South America still under the control of European powers.

It is nearly under the Equator; and on the Demerara river, and other parts, is said to be unhealthy.

It is claimed by Great Britain, France and Holland.

The land along the coast is level and extremely fertile.

The area is estimated at 150,000 to 160,000 square miles.

Georgetown, the capital of English Guiana, is at the mouth of Demerara river.

Paramaribo, capital of Dutch Guiana, is eighteen miles from the mouth of the Surinam river.

Cayenne, on an island and strongly fortified, belongs to France.

Buenos Ayres.

Noted for its vast pampas or plains, that feed immense herds of wild cattle, which are taken with the lance for their hides or tallow.

Buenos Ayres, the capital of Buenos Ayres, or the United Provinces, is one of the largest towns of South America. It is situated about 300 miles from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata; it is well built, and has a large share of commerce. It was founded by the Spaniards as early as 1580.

Paraguay and Uruguay.

Noted for a plant called *matto*, or *Paraguay tea*; which is used in several countries of South America in place of the China herb.

Uruguay is noted as the smallest of the South American provinces.

Venezuela.



Scene among the Mountains of Venezuela.

CARACAS is elevated among the Andes, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. It was destroyed in 1812, by one of the most awful earthquakes upon record. The number of inhabitants killed is estimated as high as ten thousand. La Guayra, seven miles distant, is its port.

Cu-rao'-cas from the earthquake scarce survives;
Of eighteen-twelve, that cost ten thousand lives;
Three thousand feet she climbs the mount to heaven;
La Guay'-ra is her port, miles distant, seven.
There Mar-a-cay'-bo, to her lake allied,
With Cu-ma-na', that smiles above the tide.

New Grenada.

Eight thousand feet and seven hundred more,
Stands Bo-go'-ta', o'er New Grenada's shore;
By Bogota's rough, rolling tide her state,
Just fifteen miles northeast the Capital.

From Bogota', southwest, among the mountains,
Proud Po-pay-an' hears Ota'-ca's murmuring fountains,
Upon the northern coast, is Carthagena,
Where roars the Ota'-ca tide and Myrdalima.

As Pan-a-ma' along the south we follow,
Upon the Isthmus, north, is Puer to Bello.

Chili.

Val-div'-i-a and Concepcion, Chili keeps [Ota'-to
Along her shores by the Pacific deeps;

And Val-pa-ris'-so opens her harbor wide—
The port for San-ti-a'-go near her side.

Co-quim'-bo of her copper mines may boast;
As Huas'-co, for her silver 's valued most.

Santiago, the capital, is on an extensive plain, fifty miles from sea. Valparaiso has a fine harbor, and is the port for shipping.

Venezuela.

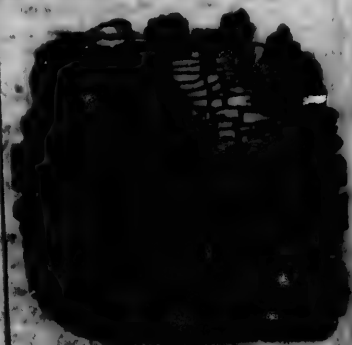
Noted as the birthplace of Bolivar, and for its llanos or plains, that support large herds of wild cattle; the tallow and hides of which form the chief articles of export. It has an area of over 400,000 square miles.

This province is watered by the Orinoco and its branches. This great river is subject to inundations, which render its shores uninhabitable, but like the Nile of Egypt, deposits a rich and fertilizing quality of the soil.

New Grenada.

Noted as embracing the Isthmus of Darien, and as lying upon two oceans. It has an area of 400,000 square miles. This is the most northern part of South America, and contains some of its sublimate features. The great though natural bridge of Isthmus extends across a crevice or chasm between two perpendicular walls of rock, at the bottom of which flows the torrent of Guama-Pan. The path is 300 feet above the water, and the effect produced by looking down is said to be painful.

Bogota, or Santa Fe de Bogota, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, is the capital.



Isthmus of Darien.

The Isthmus of Darien, in the great Bogota, takes origin from Santa Fe de Bogota, the summit of the mountain in the world. The river Bogota rises 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and flows in many deep precipitous and through rapid currents until it reaches the deep of the ocean, and then plunges into the sea in a deep and rapid current.

Chili.

Noted for its delightful climate, and for the Arica Indians, a race of the heaviest Indians on the continent; who have never been conquered. Also for being more thickly settled than any other portion of South America.

It is bounded on the north by the Desert of Atacama; on the east by the Andes; south by Patagonia; and west by the Pacific. Its length is over 1,500 miles, and average width about 150.

Peru.

Seven miles from sea, upon a river, narrow,
Lima, fair city, stands—famed for Pizarro;
Her port, Cal-la-o, bears above the tide;
Famed for its harbor, and well fortified.

Cusco, where once the Incas held the throne,
Now noted for its Temple of the Sun,
From Lima, stands five, fifty miles, southeast, [450]
And in the interior of the province placed.

'Tween this and Lima, on the Lima road,
Gu-an'-ca Vel'-ca makes her abode,
Near fourteen thousand feet high o'er the field,
Sublime she sits; her mines quicksilver yield.

Peru.

The ladies of Lima
are distinguished for
beauty, vivacity, co-
quetry, love of dress,
and admiration. In
walking abroad they
reveal themselves in
a cloak called the
manto, which hides
their face from view,
so that they are ob-
liged to pass among
their most intimate
friends without being
recognized.



Ladies of Lima.

Peru was in-
vaded by Francis
Pizarro, a Spanish
adventurer, in the
year 1531. He
made the Incas, or
Peruvian king, his
prisoner; who of-
fered for his free-
dom, as much gold
as would fill a large
room in his palace,
piled as high as he
could reach; which
was no sooner de-
livered than the
blood thirsty Pizar-
ro condemned the
innocent king to a
cruel death.

At the time of
Pizarro's invasion,
the Peruvians were
fire worshippers.

The empire, ac-
cording to their tra-
dition, was founded
by Manco Capac,
in the 10th or 11th
century; whose first
appearance was on
a small island in
Lake Titicaca. He
avowed himself and
wish to be children
of the sun, sent
down to enlighten
and civilize the na-
tions. He taught
the men agriculture
and other useful
arts, whilst his wife
instructed the wo-
men in spinning,
weaving and other
domestic skills.



Interior of the Temple of the Sun, at Cusco.

Peru is noted for its rich mines of gold and silver; and for having been the seat of one of the most civilized nations in South America. It is bounded on the north by Ecuador; east by Brazil; south by Bolivia; west and southwest by the Atlantic. The area is reckoned at 500,000 square miles. Rain seldom or never falls on the coast of Peru, south of Cape Blanco. The earth, from June to November, is wet with heavy dews and fogs. Cinchona or Peruvian bark, so valuable in medicine, is obtained from this country.

The coast of Peru is unfavorable to navigation, and with the exception of Callao, has no good harbors. The surf and breakers are so tremendous that no ordinary boats can land, or reach the shore. To remedy this the natives inflate with air large bags made of skins; of which a sort of raft is constructed, called the *balsa*; with this they are enabled to land and unload vessels.

Ecuador.



Quito and the Andes.

Quito is celebrated in Geography for its sublime elevation, and unparalleled and unequalled serenity of climate. It is situated among the Andes, 9000 feet above the level of the sea; and though under the equator, has an atmosphere freight with eternal April.

Qui-to is seated on her mountain throne,
Nine thousand feet, and in a burning zone;
Perpetual spring around those summits keep,
And pure the zephyr in its gentle sweep.
And Guayaquil, chief port of Ecuador,
From this is south, along the surf beat shore.

Bolivia.

La Plata, in Bo-liv'-i-a, we see,
Much noted for its splendid scenery.
As Po-to-si' is known for silver mines, [po-ti'-see
La Paz, from Potosi, northwestward shines.

LA PLATA, or Chuquisaca, the capital of Bolivia, is noted for the splendid scenery found in its vicinity.

PATAGONIA is noted as being the coldest and most southern portion of South America; also for the gigantic stature of the Indians that inhabit it. It is bounded on the north by Buenos Ayres; east by the Atlantic; south by the Straits of Magellan, and west by the Pacific. Its area is estimated at 300,000 square miles.

The natives of this country are probably the tallest and most gigantic in the world; their average height being six feet and a half.

PRONUNCIATION.

Buenos Ayres, <i>Bue'-nos Ayres.</i>	Guayaquil, <i>Gua'-a-keel.</i>
Quito, <i>Ki-to.</i>	Rio Janeiro, <i>Rio Jan'-e-ro.</i>
Lima, <i>Li'-ma.</i>	Callao, <i>Kal'-lo.</i>

Lima, the capital of Peru, is situated in a rich spot, watered by the Rimac. It is celebrated chiefly for its founder, Francis Pizarro. The streets are wide and regular. In the middle of the town is the Great Square, one of the largest and finest in America; in the middle of which is a large fountain having a bronze statue of Pizarro in the center.

Cuzco, 550 miles southeast of Lima, is noted as having been the capital of the Incas, or Peruvian kings; and also for containing the remains of a magnificent temple of the Sun, the interior view of which is given on the foregoing page.

Guancu Velica, between Cuzco and Lima, has the highest elevation of any town on the globe, surpassing Potosi, which is probably as high. Its mines of quick-silver were once sources of great wealth.

Ecuador.

Noted as lying under the equator, and for containing some of the loftiest peaks of the Andes. It is divided into three parts; Ecuador, Guayaquil and Awaqui.

Ecuador consists of three lands. The climate is the finest in the world and resembles spring, the year round. It is called the Evergreen Quilo.

Bolivia.

Named in honor of General Bolivar, the liberator of most of South America. Noted for containing the loftiest peaks of the Andes; also for the celebrated mines of Potosi.

Its area is estimated at 400,000 square miles. It is rough and mountainous.

Soroto, the highest peak of the Andes, towers aloft to the height of 25,390 feet, or nearly five miles high. Illimani, the second highest peak of the Western Continent, is 24,360 feet.

The Oucator is the largest bird of the air; and measures, when its wings are extended, sixteen feet. It soars aloft above the highest peaks of the Andes, and descends to the valley only in pursuit of prey.



The Oucator.

Potosi, elevated 13,365 feet above the level of the sea, is celebrated for its rich silver mines. The city is situated on the west side of Mount Cerro de Potosi, that contains the precious metal. They were first discovered by an Indian, who, pursuing a lame up the crevices, caught hold of a bush, which being torn up by the roots, revealed a solid mass of silver.

The produce of these mines from 1556 to 1800, amounted to 832,950,500 Spanish dollars.

La Paz, northwest of Potosi, is the principal town of Bolivia. The lofty summits of Soroto and Illimani, are seen from this place crowned with eternal snow.

EUROPE.



Colosseum at Rome.

* While stands the Colosseum Rome was great,
When fell the Colosseum Rome was dead.

Europe is noted
as the smallest, but
wealthiest, most
thickly populated,

and most powerful
and enlightened of
the general divi-
sions of the globe.

Capes.

Far to the north, where roars the Arctic Sea,
In seventy-one, (71) North Cape is known to lay.
The Nose of Norway, and La Hague of France,
(One south, one north, above the waves advance.
To the north of Spain Cape Or-tegal may fare,
While north and westward, stands Cape Fin-is-terre.
Southwest of all, St. Vincent shines afar,
As near Gibraltar, stands Cape Traf-al-gar,
And Or-te south, Pa-las southeast of Spain;
While on the east, St. Martin finds a reign.
South of Sar-din-i-a, Sag-li-eri-to peers,
While north of Corsica, Cape Cor-so rears.
And Italy bids her Spar-ti-en-to smile,
As Pa-so's south of Sicily's fair isle;
And south of Greece Cape Mat-a-pa-ni behold,
Where last of all, St. Ag-re-to's enrolled.

Rivers.

RIVERS OF IRELAND.

From Erin northward runs the River Foyle,
With River Bann, whose flashing waters boil;
In George's Channel, eastward rolls the Boyne, [boin]
Where Life-fry pours and Slaney's billows shine;
Southward, in seven west, behold the Bar-row;
Blackwater then, and Lee, in channels narrow.
From Allen, Rec, and Derg—three sylvan lakes,
Southwesterly her waves the Shan-non takes.

RIVERS OF SCOTLAND.

From Scotland, to the North Sea, runs the Tweed,
'Tween Scot and Englishman she finds a bed;
Then comes the Forth, the Tay, and flashing Dee,
Still further north, with Don and rolling Spey.
As southward, on her western coast we roam,
The Clyde first greets us, then the Ayr and Doon;

The Dee and Nith with Annan southward pass,
With Esk and Liddell, bound to Solway Frith.

RIVERS OF ENGLAND.

The Tyne and Tees come first then with the Humber,
Ouse, Air and Trent, branches just three in number;
These with the Thames, from Britain's eastern coast,
Are hurried on, and in the North Sea lost.
To the British Channel westward rolls the Severn,
As Mersey to St. George's Strait is driven.

OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

Northward of all, upon the Spanish shore,
The Min-jo's waters to the Atlantic pour;
And here the Du-ro and the Tagus drain,
With Guad-a-ni-a, Portugal and Spain;
Here Guad-a-lqui-er An-da-lu-sia sends,
And Ebro in the Mediterranean ends.

OF FRANCE.

Garon-ne and Loire, in Biscay's Bay are thrown,
And the Gulf of Lyons drinks the flashing Rhone,
The English Channel swallows up the Seine,
That runs from France where Paris holds her reign.

RHINE AND BRANCHES.

The Rhine from Switzerland makes her first advance,
Then northward turns—kissing the shores of France;
In Germany and Holland then she's seen,
Taking from Germany Me-s-sel and Mayne, [main]
From Holland, Meuse, that moistens Belgium's earth,
Coming from France—the province of its birth.
The Ems, the Weser and the Elbe are hurried
O'er German shores, and in the North Sea buried.

OF RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

From Prussia to the Baltic, Oder glides,
As War-the river in her channel hides.
Vis-tula flows, with Neimen's waters tread,
By Prussia nurtured and by Russia fed.

OF LAPLAND AND SWEDEN.

From Lapland, *Au-nis* seeks the Bothnia's roar;
Where *Re-ne-a*, *Ca-kis* and *Lutic's* shower,
With *Riser Dal*, from Sweden's wintry shore.

OF RUSSIA.

De-na from Russia on to Riga storms,
Le-do-ga Lake to Finland, *No-on* turns,
Ona-ga, *Dui-na*, and the *Mis-en* sweep,
O'er Russia's shores into the White Sea deep.
From the same folds, with all her ice in motion,
Pis-cho-re runs into the Arctic Ocean;
Vol-ga and *Ural* seek the Caspian Sea;
The last is Europe's eastern boundary.
And *Kuban's* waves, the Black Sea's waters greet,
As *Don* and *Donet*, near the *Amo* meet.
And *Dnieper*, *Bog* and *Dnieper*, all are idle [idle]
From Russia, to the Black Sea's raging main.

OF NORWAY.

The *Glim-mes* rolls her down the Norway coast,
And in the Strait of *Cat-te-gat* is lost.

DANUBE AND BRANCHES.

Here *Dan-ube* comes, the tide that Swiss and German,
And Austrian and Turk, all hold as common.
A northern branch the *River Fruth* is seen,
The boundary line 'tween *Russ* and Ottoman.

RIVERS EMPTYING INTO THE ARCHIPELAGO,

ADRIATIC AND MEDITERRANEAN.

Adur and *Struma* with *Morice* go
From Turkey to the Archipelago;
Narvna westward with the rolling *Drin*,
Foams where the Adriatic waters grin.
From Italy here comes the river *Po*;
While westward, *Arno* and the *Tiber* flow
In Mediterranean, with the *Vol-tur-ne*.

TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.

British Empire.

The most powerful, and with the exception of China, the most populous empire on the globe.
It embraces England, Ireland, and Scotland, with the principality of Wales, Gibraltar and the Island of Malta,
the greater part of Hindoostan and the Island of Ceylon; Sierra Leone, and several forts in Guinea, the Cape of
Good Hope, St. Helena and Mauritius, British America and Honduras, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad and several of
the West India Islands, English Guiana, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand and other islands in different
parts of the world.

The population of the whole is estimated at 160,000,000, or eight times that of the United States.
Her great power and bulwark is her vast navy, that once outnumbered the combined navies of the world.
Her commerce is greater than any other nation. The merchant vessels are upwards of 27,000 in number; of
the burden of 3,050,000 tons. These are navigated by 180,000 seamen.

England.



Windsor Castle.
Windsor Castle, on the Thames, is one of the royal residences of
the Queen. It was built by William the Conqueror.

On England's shores, London is first surveyed,
The queen of towns in commerce, arts and trade.
And Liverpool upon the *Mersey* lay,
The port for Ireland and America.
Manchester, east of Liverpool we enter,
Of cotton manufacturing 'tis the center.

England.

The southern part of Great Britain; the
seat of the British Empire; and noted as the most
important state in Europe, and as exerting the great-
est influence upon the destinies of the civilized and
uncivilized world.

England abounds in beautiful and interesting scenery. Its agriculture is superior to that of any country of Europe. It is the most extensive manufacturing country in the world. In no part of the world is wealth more unequally distributed. The government is a limited hereditary monarchy.

The national debt is \$4,000,000,000; the interest of which is \$160,000,000 annually, or six times as much as the whole expenditure of the United States government.

Wales.

A rough, rugged, and mountainous country, west of England; noted for its mines of lead, iron, copper, and coal, and as giving the title of "Prince of Wales" to the English-sovereign's eldest son.

Llanelly, the capital, on the Thames, 60 miles from its mouth, is the largest city on this face of the globe both in extent and population. It covers about 25 square miles in area. Among its public

For woollen factories, Leeds first is classed,
 As Birmingham for hardware 's unsurpassed.
 Sheffield, for cutlery may wear the crown,
 For stockings, Nottingham and Leicester's known.
 For watches Coventry is famed the while;
 Swan-se-a, for copper works comes in the file.
 Bristol is noted for her walls so hot;
 As Hull, upon the *Humber* finds a spot.
 Portsmouth is found upon the southern coast,
 With Plymouth, for her sea wall noted most.
 Windsor and Warwick, for their castles named;
 Oxford and Cambridge, for their schools far famed;
 Scar'-bo-rough, Bright'-on, Cheltenham, and Bath;
 Chief watering places, all beneath my path.

Scotland.

Throned on her hills, for science first in place,
 Is Edinburgh, Scotia's metropolis.
 Leith is her port, beside the *Forth* we learn,
 Upon whose shores is the famed Bannockburn.
 Proud Stirling here displays her warlike dress,
 As north on *Afroway's* banks is In-ver-ness'.

Fair Ab-er-deen, between the *Dee* and *Don*,
 For building ships has gathered much renown.
 Glasgow is found upon the *River Clyde*;
 Greenock, her port, is twenty down the tide.
 Paisley from Glasgow, west miles eight or nine,
 Is noted for its cotton goods so fine.

On Scotia's eastern shore, behold Dundee',
 Spinning her canvas on the banks of *Tay*.
 Known as the abode of Scotia's ancient kings,
 Perth on the *Tay*, linen and cotton spins.

Ireland.

Seven miles is Dublin from the Irish Sea,
 On *Liffy's* banks, she rules o'er bond and free.
 Gal'-way is west, as Cork is to the south,
 While Limerick lives far up the *Shannon's* mouth.
 Belfast north-east may at her linen toil:
 As Londonderry lives upon the *Fyle*.

Spain.

Madrid, the capital, on table-lands,
 In the interior of the kingdom stands.
 Fair Barcelona smiles above the sea;
 In manufactures and in commerce free.

buildings, are St. Paul's Church, the Tower, Westminster Abbey, and Bank of England.

The bridges of London, are works of great labor and expense.

The Tunnel, under the Thames, is one of the great achievements of art.

Sheffield has the most noted cutlery in the world. Bristol is noted for hot springs.

Plymouth is noted for its immense breakwater, that cost \$8,000,000.

Scotland.

North of England, separated by the Grampian Hills into two parts; North and South, or the Highlands and the Lowlands.

It abounds in wild and sublime scenery.

The Highlands are mountainous, the Lowlands more level, and better adapted to tillage.

The Highlanders are brave, hospitable and independent, and possess a rude and lawless kind of character.

Edinburgh is the capital.

Leith is the port of Edinburgh.

Bannockburn, on the Forth, is noted for the victory of Bruce over the army of Edward II, of England.

Stirling, on the same river, is a strongly fortified town.

Dundee, in the eastern part of Scotland, on the River Tay, is noted for the manufacture of canvas.

Ireland.

Ireland, called the "Emerald Isle," "Green Erin." A large island west of England. The native land of the Irish.

The surface is uneven, but not mountainous. Bogs and marshes cover one tenth of its surface. The peat bogs supply the fuel.

Barley, oats, wheat, flax, &c., are extensively raised.

Potatoes constitute the chief product, and before the potato rot of late, formed the principal food for the poor. Ireland has been sorely oppressed by its English rulers for centuries past.

The Irish are quick-witted, sanguine, warm-hearted and hospitable, but prodigal and passionate.

Four-fifths are Catholics, and the remainder Protestants.

For a few years past, Ireland has been in a starving and deplorable condition, from the failure of her crops.

DUBLIN, the capital, is on the *Liffy*, seven miles from its mouth.

Galway is in the western part of the island.

Limerick is on the *Shannon*, in the interior.

Belfast is noted for the manufacture of fine linens.

Spain.

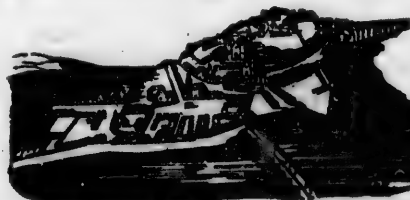
Noted for its salubrious climate and picturesque scenery, and as having been one of the leading powers of Europe; but now one of the most feeble and unimportant.

The soil is fertile, but poorly cultivated. Her

There Al-i-cant' and Car-the-ge-na rest,
Of Mediterranean ports the last is best.
There Mal'-a-ga for fruits and wines is known,
On Andalusia's southern shores her home;
Cadiz, her bulwarks o'er the Atlantic rears,
North-west the Straits, where strong Gibraltar peers.
North-west of all Co-run'-na lives, the station,
For ships of Britain and the Yankee nation.
Fer-rol' stands here, where Spain her navy gathers,
Near where Cape Ortugal the dark sea weathers.
On the *Bay of Biscay*, whence the wool of Spain
Exported is, Bil-bo'-a finds a reign.
Valencia's noted for her silks so fine;
Xeres is known quite well for sherry wine. (ze-res)
Se-ville', Granada, and Cor-do'-va lower,
All splendid cities once, of Moorish power.

Portugal.

Lisbon, with wines and fruits where Tagus fills
The Atlantic bowl, is throned on several hills.
St. Ubes, south-east of Lisbon makes a halt,
And from the sea-wave manufactures salt.



Coimbra.

Coimbra, 120 miles north-east of Lisbon, is noted for its University. The palace of the University, once the residence of the kings, is one of the finest buildings in the place.

And north of Lisbon, next Co-im'-bra see,
Much noted for her university.
Oporto, on the *Douro* makes resort,
Known the world over for a wine called *Port*.

France.

Paris, in gardens, palaces and pride,
Fashions and gaiety, is not outvied.
Lyons in manufacturing takes her throne,
Just at the junction of the *Rhone* and *Saone*.
Mar-seilles, in commerce is by none surpassed,
Bordeaux in wines, much money has amassed;

commerce and manufactures are in a neglected state. It is separated from France by the Pyrenees, among which are found numerous monks and hermits.

The richest portions of America once belonged to Spain, though Cuba and Porto Rico are all that now remain.

The other colonies are the Philippine, Caroline, and Ladrones Islands in the Pacific, and the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean. These are her chief sources of national revenue.

MADRID, the capital, is situated on the table-lands in the interior.

Barcelona, on the Mediterranean, is noted for commerce and manufactures.

Cartagena is noted as being the best port on the Mediterranean.

Malaga, in the province of Andalusia, is noted for its rich wines and delicious fruits.

Cadiz is strongly fortified.

Corunna is noted for the battle of Corunna, between the French and English, and as the port or station for packets of Great Britain and the United States.

Ferrol is noted for a naval station; Bilbao for its commerce in wool; Valencia for its silks; Xeres for sherry wine; Seville, Granada, and Cordova, as important Moorish cities.



Gibraltar.

The Promontory of Gibraltar constitutes the strongest fortress in the world. It is three miles long, half a mile wide, and 1400 feet high. It commands the entrance to the Mediterranean. It is in the possession of Great Britain.

Portugal.

Portugal was once the most commercial state of Europe, but is now reduced to insignificance.

The climate is remarkably mild and healthy.

Agriculture, manufactures, education, and improvements of every kind, are in a backward condition. The only productions of importance are wine and salt.

Lisbon, the capital, is situated on the Tagus.

St. Ubes is noted for salt; Coimbra for its university; Oporto for the production of Port wine.

France.

Noted for the important part she has acted in the affairs of Europe, and as having lately become a Republic, the only one of consequence on the Eastern Continent.

The climate of France is mild and salubrious.

Havre, fair port of Paris on the *Seine*, (hav'-r)
 Tou-lon' and Brest, as naval stations reign.
 Roche-fort' and l'Orient on Biscay's Bay, (lo-re-ong)
 Are naval stations too, where ships may lay.
 Bay-onne', near Spain, for bayonets long known,
 Cal-ais', that oft has bowed to England's throne.
 Bou-logne, south-west from this her station finds,
 Rou-en', upon the *Seine* her cotton spins.

Russia.

St. Petersburg is 60 from the Equator, (60°)
 By *Neva's* banks she rules, and none is greater.
 Cron-stadt, a naval post where Finland boils,
 West from St. Petersburg just twenty miles.
 And south of Petersburg, is Nov-go-rod':
 Though fallen now, she boasts of royal blood:
 The proudest city once of all the north,
 Godlike in power, imperial in worth.
 Pol-to-wa, known for Charles the XII of Sweden;
 Whose fate we learn when history we're reading.
 O-des'-sa, by the *Black Sea*, takes her seat,
 And from this place exports the Russian wheat;
 And Ni-ca-la-jef' there joins the catalogue,
 A naval station, seated on the *Bog*.
 Known for her palaces, and for her bell,
 Moscow in the interior may dwell.
 As north of all Archangel's lair is made,
 Riga on *Riga Gulf* may boast her trade.
 And by the *Caspian* of the Russian clan,
 On *Volga's* southern bank, is Astracan.
 Known for her battlements, and for her wall,
 Of Poland, Warsaw reigns the capital.

The Russians, in general, are robust, well shaped, and of
 pretty good complexions. The dress of the higher ranks are
 after the French and English fashions; and all wear a
 covering of fur for six months of the year. Persons of both
 sexes wear a cross on their breasts, which is put on when
 they are baptized, and never laid aside while they live.

The following are the Sovereigns of Russia, showing the
 years of their accession to power:

Peter the Great, ascension in 1696	
Catherine I., 1725	
Peter II., 1727	
Anne, 1730	
John, 1740	
Elizabeth, 1741	
Peter III., 1762	
Catherine II., 1762	
Paul, 1796	
Alexander, 1801	
Nicholas, 1825	

The vineyards yield 850 million gallons of wine
 annually, and occupy five million acres of ground.
 The principal colonies are Algeria, Senegal, and the
 Isle of Bourbon in Africa; Martinique and Guade-
 loupe, in the West Indies; French Guiana in South
 America; and Pondicherry in Asia.

Paris, the gay capital of the French Republic — the
 paragon of fashions for the world — is on the *Seine*.
 Lyons, noted for manufactures, is at the junction of the
 Rhone and Saone.

Marseilles is noted for commerce; Bordeaux for wine;
 Havre as the port of Paris; Goulon, Rochefort, and Brest
 as naval stations; Bayonne as the place where bayonets
 were first used; Calais as having repeatedly been in the
 possession of Great Britain; Rouen for cotton manufac-
 turing.

Russian Empire.

It comprises nearly one half of Europe,
 one third of Asia, and a part of North America.
 It extends half way round the earth, and compre-
 hends one seventh of the land's surface. It is, gen-
 erally, a level country, and its characteristic features
 are vast plains and majestic rivers.

Russia.

Russian Europe is noted for its great power
 and importance.

The inhabitants are Russians, Poles, Finns, Tar-
 tars, and Comacks; the latter form a most efficient
 part of the army of Russia.

The Emperor is at the head of the church, and is
 styled the Autocrat of all the Russias.

The military force, or army of Russia, is the
 largest by far of any in Europe, and is a great object
 of terror and anxiety throughout all the Eastern
 Continent: it amounts to nearly 1,000,000 men.
 The naval force consists of 300 vessels, 50 of which
 are ships of the line.

The great body of the Russians is divided into
 two classes: nobles and slaves. The former live in
 great splendor; the latter are the property of the
 nobles or the emperor.

Twenty-two millions of serfs or slaves are said to
 be owned by the Autocrat himself.

St. Petersburg, the capital, on the banks of the *Neva*,
 and 60 degrees from the equator, is one of the most
 splendid cities in the world.

Novgorod, though now in a decayed state, was once
 the seat of a great republic.

Poltown is remarkable in history for a great battle
 fought between Charles XII of Sweden, and Peter the
 Great of Russia, in which the latter gained a complete
 victory.

Moscow was burnt by the Russians, in 1812, to prevent
 its falling into the hands of the French. It was celebrated
 for its mammoth bell, the largest ever cast, the weight of
 which was upwards of 180 tons.

Lapland

Noted as being the most northern country
 of Europe. It is owned by Russia and Sweden.

The inhabitants are called Lapianders or Lapps.
 They are a simple, inoffensive race; strictly honest;
 and live to a great age. In stature they never exceed
 five feet.

Republic of Cracow.

Ora'-cow, beside *Vistula*, takes her post,
Known for the mound of Kos-ci-us'-ko mo-und.

Sweden.

Stock-holm, in Sweden, is the brightest star,
On seven small isles, 'tween *Baltic* and *Ma-lar'*.
At *Gotha's* mouth, whose fountain head is *Wenner*,
Fair *Gottenberg* spreads her commercial banner.
Of *Fah-lén's* copper mines, go read the story,
And then, for iron, look at *Dan-e-mo-ra*.
In fur, *Tor-ne-a* trades; she's north of all;
Carls-cro-na, south, a naval station call.

Norway.

Bridge and Mountain torrent in Norway.

Christiana on the Norway coast is laid;
Iron and lumber is her wealth and trade.
Upon the western coast, is seated *Bergen*;
In lumber, tar and fish, her commerce urging.
Dron-theim' is north of this, along the flood—
Of Norway's ancient kings, 't was once the abode.

Prussia.

Berlin, of Prussia, stands upon the *Spree*,
A branch of *Elbe*, of royal pedigree.
Bres-lau is found far up the river *O-der*,
And known for linens, near the Polish border.
And *Konigsburg* is seated on the *Pre-gal*,
Whose place or rank, in days gone by, was regal.
Next, *Dant-sic*, on the *Vis-tu-la*, we greet,
Great mart of Poland, for exporting wheat.

Republic of Cracow.

Noted for a mound raised to the memory of
Kosciusko, which is 300 feet in height, and 275 feet
in diameter at the base.

Sweden.

Noted for its numerous lakes. It is a level
country, with the climate of Canada East, and has
about 3,400 miles of sea coast.

It has valuable mines of iron and copper.
Hardly one-thirtieth of the land is tillable.
The higher classes of the Swedes are intelligent,
brave and hospitable; but luxurious and ostentatious.
The peasants are simple, kind and strictly honest.
The complexion of the Swedes is ruddy; the hair
flaxen; and their beards and mustaches have been
described by travelers as almost white, and in beautiful
keeping with their blue eyes and rich complexions.

Stockholm, between *Baltic* and *Malar*, is the capital.
Danemora has the best iron in the world.
Fahlen is noted for copper, and *Tornea* for fur.

Charles XII. of Sweden, was one of the greatest
of modern warriors. He came to the throne in 1697,
at the age of fifteen. In his seventeenth year, he
fought the combined armies of Russia, Poland and
Denmark, and gained over them a decisive victory.
In his first battle when he heard the hissing of the
bullets about his ear he exclaimed, in a rapture,
"That shall be my music."

Norway.

Noted for its rugged mountains, cold cli-
mate, gigantic pines, and for the terrific whirlpool
on its coast, called the *Malstrom*.

It is united with Sweden under one government,
though each state enjoys its own constitution, its own
laws and legislature.

From 1380 to 1814, it was united to Denmark; but
since that time it has formed a part of Sweden.

It is one of the most mountainous countries in
Europe, and abounds with romantic and sublime
scenery.

CHRISTIANA, the capital, is noted for iron and
lumber.

Bergen, upon the western shore, carries on a great
trade in lumber, tar and fish.

Prussia.

Noted for its rapid rise from a small state
to one of the first powers of Europe.

It was formerly an electorate of Germany; *Brandenburg* the basis: East and West Prussia were first
added; *Silesia* was wrested from Austria; *Posen*
from Poland; and a part of *Pomerania* from Swe-
den; and *Saxony*, *Westphalia*, *Clevesburg* and the
Lower Rhine, were added in 1815.

The principal rivers are all navigable.
Amber is found on the shores of the *Baltic*.
The army is the best disciplined in Europe.

Co-logne, upon the *Rhine*, with Dutch may trade,
 A water, called *Cologne*, she long has made.
 As Frankfort on the *Oder* keeps her fairs,
 On *Elbe*, is Mag-de-burg, prepared for wars.
 As Luther lived in Wittenberg—in Thorn,
 By *Vis-tu-la*, Copernicus was born.
 Aix la Cha-pelle and Til-sit both, we find,
 Are for important treaties borne in mind.

Austria.

On *Danube's* banks, o'er Austria stands Vienna,
 Upon a fertile plain, she rules o'er many.
 Prague rules Bohemia, on the tide *Moldau*;
 Her bulwarks frown upon the fields below.
 North of Vienna Aus'-ter-litz appears,
 And of Napoleon's victory wears the scars.
 By the *Adriatic Gulf* is throned Tri-este,
 Well fortified, of Austria's ports the best.
 And near the *Adriatic*, 'mong the number,
 I'-dri-a, for quicksilver mines, remember.



Buda and Pesth.

Buda, on the west bank of the Danube, is connected with Pesth, on the eastern bank, by a bridge of boats.

At Bu-da's baths and palaces, now look—
 By *Danube's* western bank, upon a rock;
 With this, connected by a bridge of boats,
 Pesth, on the eastern bank, her trade promotes.
 Schem'-nitz and Krem'-nitz, 'mong the mountains
 Well known for mines of silver and of gold. [old,
 To-kay', for wines; as Presburg, well you know,
 Was Hungary's capital, some years ago.
 Lem-berg, for inland trade; of Polish birth,
 Wie-lic'-ka from her salt mines draws her worth.

German States.—Bavaria.

Bavaria waves her banner: by the *I'-ser*, [s-ser]
 Bavaria's capital, she's known to be, sir.

Its system of common school education is considered the best in the world.

Bamberg, the capital, on the *Spre*, a branch of the *Elbe*, is one of the most splendid cities in Europe.

Konigsburg was once the capital of the whole kingdom.

Frankfort, on the *Oder*, is noted for fairs.

Magdeburg, on the *Elbe*, is strongly fortified.

Wittenberg was the residence of Luther.

Thorn was the residence of Copernicus.

Aix la Chapelle and Til-sit are noted for treaties.

Austria.

One of the most important states of Europe; one third larger than France, and twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland.

It is richer in minerals than any other European state.

The Archduchy of Austria is the original base of this Empire. Hungary was obtained in 1436, by marriage; Galicia in 1792, by the dismemberment of Poland. The Italian provinces were annexed in 1815.

Vienna, on a fertile plain, and situated upon the Danube, is the capital.

Prague, on the *Moldau*, a strongly fortified town, is the capital of Bohemia.

Austerlitz, north of Vienna, is noted for a great victory of Napoleon over the Austrians.

Trieste, by the *Adriatic*, a strongly fortified town, has the best port in Austria.

Buda, noted for baths, on the Danube, is connected with Pesth, on the eastern side, by a bridge of boats.

Wieliczka, a town of Poland, is noted for salt mines.



Kresnits.

Kresnits and Schemnitz, among the mountains of Hungary, are noted for gold and silver mines.

German States.—Bavaria.

Bavaria, in the southeastern part, is, next to Austria and Prussia, the most important state in Germany.

The Black Forest and the Alp, two masses of mountains, form one principal feature of this state. They are bleak regions, with little wood or verdure.

Agriculture is in a backward state, and manufactures have been neglected.

BAVARIA, on the *Iser*, is the capital.

For watches known, inventions, toys and books
At Nuremberg, the traveler often looks.
Blenheim, on *Danube*, and the Ho-hen-lin-den,
From Mu'-nich, east, the war-horse once reclined on.

Saxony.

For her picture galleries known, now look at
Beside the *Elbe*, as Saxony, she rests in. [Dresden,
In fairs and commerce, let fair Leip'-sic reign,
As Meis'-sen, on the *Elbe*, makes porcelain;
And Frey'-berg, by two hundred mines surrounded,
Has there a mining institution founded.

Hanover.

Upon the *Leine*, from the western shores, just over,
Well fortified and strong, is fair Hanover.

Up the same tide, has Gottingen her post,
Known for her university the most.

A North Sea port, for vessels great and small,
Em'-den is on the *Ems*, northwest of all.

Wurttemberg.

Stutt'-gard of Wir'-tem-berg, as first may shine,
Upon a branch of the fair flowing *Rhine*. [dress,
On *Danube's* banks, Ulm wears her shining war-
O'er Europe, noted for a mighty fortress.

Baden.

Carls-ru'-he, near the *Rhine*, rules over Ba'-den,
Whose shores, with Man'-heim, farther north, are
laden.

Small German States.

Mentz, on the river *Rhine*, invented printing;
Of war, her bulwarks seem to be a hinting.

Weimar, the capital of Saxo Weimar,
Has been the abode of many a learned dreamer;
Je'-na, southeast of this, her place may fix,
Remembered for the fray of eighteen 'six. [1806

Free Cities.

Frankfort, known for her Federative Diet,
Lives on the *Mayne*—a place of fairs and quiet.
Hamburg, upon the *Elbe*, has fixed her station,
Where vessels come to trade, of every nation.

Little of Hohenlinden, where Moreau
of his great victories, is commemorated
well in a sublime and glowing song, of which
the following is an extract:

On Linden when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,
And dark as winter was the flow,
Of Isser, rolling rapidly.
But Linden saw another sight,
When the drum beat at dead of night,
Commanding fires of death to light,
The darkness of her agony.

Saxony.

The smallest kingdom in Europe, though
the people are the best educated.
Agriculture and mining nearly form the occupation
of the inhabitants.
The Saxon sheep are noted for their fine wool.
Commerce and manufactures are extensive.
Dresden, on the *Elbe*, is noted for its picture galleries.
Leipzig is noted for fairs.
Freyberg, in the center of the mining district, is noted
for its mining institution.

Hanover.

Hanover became a kingdom in 1815.
It is mostly an extensive plain, with gentle rising
grounds, and nearly destitute of mountains. The
Hartz Mountains are rich in mines, which are exten-
sively wrought.

Sturmdorf, on a branch of the *Rhine*, is the capital.
Emden, on the *Ems*, is the principal port for the North
Sea trade.
Gottingen, on the *Leine*, is noted for its university.

Wurttemberg.

Noted as being the best cultivated part of
Germany.
Erected into a kingdom in 1806.
Its mountains are rich in minerals.

Baden.

A narrow but fertile plain on the east side
of the *Rhine*.
Carlsruhe, is the capital.

Small German States.

HESS DARMSTADT consists of three sepa-
rate districts; two north, and the other south of the
River *Mayne*.

SAXO WEIMAR is noted for its high rank in
literature and the arts.
It is noted for a great battle between the French
and Prussians, where Napoleon gained one of his
greatest victories.

Free Cities.

Mentz, strongly fortified, is noted as being
the place where printing was invented.

Seated upon her western banks, is Bremen,
Noted for commerce, and, of towns, a freeman.
Lu-bee', though in obscurity immersed,
In the famed Hanseatic League, was first.

Switzerland.



The Devil's Bridge.

The Devil's Bridge, in Switzerland, is built over the Reuse, a foaming, rapid torrent, that empties in lake Lucerne, after passing through the cañon of Uri. The sensation produced by looking from the top, is gladd and sublime; and the roar of waters almost deafening.

Of Switzerland's towns, Berne stands upon the
Lau-sanne, upon Geneva, has her fare; [Aar;
These two, with Zurich, on her lake or sea, [zu'-rick
Are noted for their splendid scenery.

Known as the place where paper first was made,
And for her school, Basle on the Rhine is laid. [bale
Scauff-hau'-sen, for a cataract of the Rhine;
Lu-erne', where towers the forest tree, sublime.

Known for her council, of religious make,
Constance, northeast of all, is by the Lake.

Belgium.



Brussels.

Brussels, in Belgium, is noted for carpets, lace, camblets, &c.

Brussels, in Belgium, on a branch of Scheldt, [skelt
In carpets, lace and camblets, long has dealt.

The four free cities of Germany are all that remain
of the Hanse or imperial towns; which once num-
bered eighty-five of the most commercial cities in
Europe.

FRANKFORT, the capital of Germany, is noted for
fairs, and as the place where the German or Federa-
tive Diet, or Congress assemble.

Switzerland.

One of the most mountainous countries of
Europe. Noted for its sublime and romantic scenery.
It is divided into twenty-two cantons, which are
each independent republics, united together for the
purpose of common defense.

The Swiss mountaineers are noted for hospitality
and love of liberty.

The country abounds with lofty mountains, cov-
ered with perpetual snow; glaciers, or lakes of ice;
torrents that roar and foam down the rocks; and
avalanches, or immense masses of snow.

BERNE, LUCERNE and ZURICH are the capitals of
Switzerland; they are noted for the grandeur of their
scenery.

Basle, noted for its university, and as the place
where paper was first made, is on the Rhine.

Schauffhausen is near the celebrated cataract of
the Rhine.

Constance, by Lake Constance, is noted for its
ecclesiastical council.

THE GAVERN OF THE THREE TELLS.—The
three founders of the Helvetic confederacy are thought
to sleep in a cavern near the Lake of Lucerne. It
is supposed that if Switzerland is ever enchained, they
will arise and vindicate her rights.

When Uri's beechen woods wave red,
In the burning hamlet's light;
Then from the cavern of the dead,
Shall the sleepers walk in might.
With a leap like Tell's proud leap,
When away the helm he flung,
And boldly up the steep
From the flashing billow sprung

They shall wake beside the forest sea,
In the ancient garb they wore,
When they linked the hands that made us free,
On the Gruiti's moonlight shore,
And their voices shall be heard,
And be answered with a shout,
Till the echoing Alps are stirred,
And the signal fires blaze out.

Mr. Hemans.

Belgium.

Noted for its fertility; its high state of
cultivation; and for its being the most thickly popu-
lated of any country of Europe.

The Belgians were formerly called Flemings.

Belgium once belonged to Austria, and then to
France. In 1815 it was united with Holland. It
became a separate State in 1830, when Leopold took
the throne.

BRUSSELS, the capital, is noted for its carpets, lace,
camblets, &c.

From Brussels, north, in miles, just twenty-five,
 Antwerp, upon the *Scheldt*, her trade may drive;
 Of her cathedral, there is much renown,
 That climbs the heavens in feet, four, forty-one. (441)
 Ghent, for a treaty known, we next will scan,
 Just thirty miles southwest of Amsterdam.

Nine miles from Brussels, south, is Waterloo,
 Where met Napoleon his overthrow. [quarters.
 Liege, known for firearms, makes the *Meuse* her
 Meek'-lin for lace, and Spa for mineral waters.
 Tour'-ney and Mons along the French frontier,
 Safe in their battlements, need nothing fear.

Denmark.

And Copenhagen stands on Zealand isle;
 As, by the *Elbe*, Al-to'-na reigns the while.
 From Copenhagen, north, on Zealand's shore,
 Where vessels pay their toll, is El-si-nore'.

Holland.

In proportion to its extent, Holland is one of the most
 populous districts on the globe.

The Dutch were, at a former period, the most flourishing
 and greatest commercial people on the globe.

The foreign territories belonging to Holland are chiefly
 in the East Indies, and include part of the islands of Java,
 Sumatra, Banda, Borneo, Celebes, Gilolo, and Timor, also
 the Moluccas or Spice Islands. In South America, Surin-
 nam or Dutch Guiana. In the West Indies, the islands of
 St. Eustatia, Curacao, Saba, and part of St. Martin's. In
 Africa, several forts on the coast of Guinea.

In Holland, near the coast, Hague makes her claim;
 As, thirty miles northeast, is Amsterdam;
 The last stands on an arm of Zuy-der Zee,
 Known for canals, where boats pass merrily.

As Rotterdam is seated on the *Meuse*; [muce
 Harlem, by *Harlem Lake*, of flowers makes use.
 As a naval depot, next, remember Flushing.
 U-trecht', for peace, where river *Rhine* is blushing.

The States of Italy.—Sardinia.

Much noted for her silks, beside the *Po*,
 Tu-rin rules o'er Sardinia you know. (tu-reen')
 Gen'-u-a, built upon a mountain's side,
 Still of Columbus makes her boast and pride.
 Here, Al-es-san'-dria and Ma-ren'-go's known,
 The last, where fought the great Napoleon.

Antwerp is noted for its cathedral, the spire of
 which is 411 feet high.

Ghent is the place where peace between the United
 States and Great Britain was concluded.

Waterloo is famous for one of the greatest battles
 ever fought; a battle that decides' the fate of Europe.

The following extracts are from Byron's 'Waterloo':
 And there was mounting in hot haste, the steed,
 The mustering squadron, and the clattering car
 Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,
 And swiftly forming in the ranks of war.

Last seen beheld them full of lusty life,
 Last seen in beauty's circle proudly gay,
 The midnight brought the signal sound of strife,—
 The morn, the marshaling in arms,—the day
 Battle's magnificently stern array!
 The thunder-clouds close o'er it, which when rent,
 The earth is covered thick with other clay,
 Which her own clay shall cover, heaped and pent,
 Rider and horse, friend, foe, in one red burial blent.

Denmark.

Denmark comprises the peninsula of Jut-
 land, the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, together
 with Fuen and Zealand, with the foreign possessions
 of Greenland, Iceland, Faroe Islands, &c.

The soil is fertile and well adapted to pasturage.
 The atmosphere is thick and cloudy, but generally
 salubrious and healthy.

The Danes are honest and well educated.
 The principal source of influence of this state, is
 the command of the entrance to the Baltic. It exacts
 a toll of all ships that pass in and out of that sea.
 COPENHAGEN, on the island of Zealand, is the capital.

Holland.

The land of the Dutch, formerly called the
 Netherlands.

This is a flat, level country, below the bed of the
 sea; which is kept from encroaching and overflowing
 the land by means of dyke's or embankments.

Canals serve the purpose of streets, and are the
 highways for the commerce of the kingdom.

The Dutch are the most inveterate smokers in the
 world.

They have colonies in South America, West Af-
 rica, Java, and other Asiatic islands.

AMSTERDAM, the capital, on Zuyder Zee, is noted
 for its canals, that serve the purpose of streets.

Italy.

A peninsula in the southern part of Europe;
 noted as having been the seat of the Roman Empire,
 and of the Popes, and as the land of sculpture, paint-
 ing, architecture and music.

It is distinguished likewise for its mild climate, and
 as being the most delightful country of Europe.

It is now divided into several different states or
 governments, the principal of which are as follows:

1. The kingdom of Naples, or the two Sicilies.
2. The States of the Church.
3. Grand Duchy of Tuscany.
4. The kingdom of Sardinia.
5. The kingdom of Lombardy and Venice.

Upon Sardinia's isle, behold Sas-sa'-ri
High to the north, while south is one Cagl-la'-ri.

Lombardy and Venice.

For her Cathedral known, the fair Mi-lan,
Upon the west of Lombardy we scan;
Venice, beside the *A-dri-at-ic* smiles,
High to the head on seventy-two small isles.
As Virgil's birth place, next Man-tu'-a know,
That keeps her station on the rolling *Po*.
Lo'-di is west of this, a warlike town,
Where Bonaparte a splendid victory won.

States of the Church.

Rome, by the *Tiber*, keeps her ancient seat,
Known for her temples and her structures great;
Her columns, arches, monuments we hail,
But the far famed St. Peter's first of all.
As fair Bo-log-na keeps the northern border,
An-co'-na, to the south-east, boasts her harbor.

The Two Sicilies.



Naples.

Naples, near Mount Vesuvius, has long been noted for the beauty of its bay, the deliciousness of its climate, and the picturesque scenery in its vicinity.

Near Mount Vesuvius let Naples stay,
Long noted for the beauty of her Bay.
Pa-ler'-mo sits on Sicily's fair isle,
And there Mes-si'-na and Ca-ta'-ni-a smile;
As Syracuse is known for ancient splendor,
The wine cup to Mar-sa'-la we may tender.

Sardinia.

The kingdom of Sardinia embraces the island of Sardinia, and the northwestern part of Italy.

The latter has a fine soil and mild climate.
The island of Sardinia has an area of about 10,000 square miles; it is a trifle smaller than Sicily.
A large portion of the surface is hilly and mountainous. It produces every variety of fruits common to southern Europe.

TUNIS, the capital of Sardinia, on the *Po*, is noted for silks.

Cenosa is noted as the birthplace of Columbus.
Marengo for a great victory of Napoleon over the Austrians, in 1800.

Lombardy and Venice.

Lombardy and Venice, or Austrian Italy, is situated between the River *Po* and the Alps.
It is one of the best cultivated states of Italy, and belongs to Austria.

Lombardy is in the west and Venice in the east.
MILAN, in the west of Lombardy, is noted for its cathedral.

Venice is situated on seventy-two small islands, at the head of the Adriatic, or Gulf of Venice.

Mantua is noted as the birthplace of Virgil.
Lodi for one of Napoleon's most splendid victories.

States of the Church.

Rome, the most celebrated city on the globe, is fifteen miles from the mouth of the *Tiber*. Among the structures and monuments of greatness, that excite the interest of travelers, is the great St. Peter's, the largest cathedral ever built.

Naples.

Naples, or the two Sicilies, includes the southern part of Italy, the island of Sicily, and the Lipari Isles.

Those enjoy a warm climate, and have a fertile soil, that produces the greatest variety of grains and fruits.

The island of Sicily was formerly called the *Gennary* of Italy.

Agriculture and manufactures, notwithstanding, are in a very backward state.

NAPLES, seven miles from Mount Vesuvius, is noted for its beautiful bay.

Syracuse is noted for its ancient splendor.

Marsala, for its delicious wines.

Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

One of the most populous states of Italy.

The people are industrious and enterprising.

Manufactures, as well as agriculture are flourishing.

Florence, on the river Arno, is noted for painting and sculpture.

Pisa, for its leaning tower, 190 feet high, and 14 from a perpendicular.

Grand Duchy of Tuscany.



Florence.

Florence, situated on the Arno, is noted for its Gallery of Paintings and Sculpture. It is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe.

Flor'-ence is seated on the Arno's banks;
In sculpture and in painting, high she ranks.
Pi-sa is noted for her leaning tower; (pe-sa)
Leg-horn', near by, in commerce boasts her power.

Small States.

Mo-de'-na rules the Duchy of Modena;
Carrara there, for marble 's known to many.
Ajaccio blooms on Corsica's rich coast,
And as Napoleon's birth-place let it boast.

MODENA is the capital of Modena.
Carrara is noted for its beautiful marble.
Ajaccio, on the island of Corsica, is noted as the birthplace of Napoleon.

Turkey in Europe.

Near Bos'-pho-rus, in sight of Asia's shore,
Constantinople hears Mar-mo'-ra's roar;
Well fortified, her harbor let her boast,
Her mosques and temples, but seraglio most.
And A-dri-an-o'-ple sits in ancient Thrace,
Upon Ma-ris-sa's banks her trading place.

Greece.

Ath'-ens, in Greece, a town of age and fame,
Beside the Gulf E-gi'-na writes her name.
Hy'-dra, upon an island takes her rest;
Na-po'-li has a harbor called the best:
And Navarino is remembered yet,
For the destruction of the Turkish fleet,
In 18-27, when Frank and Russ, (1827)
And Britain, all combined the Turk to crush.
And Mis-so-lon'-ghi, last of all, beside
The Gulf Pa-tras', — the place where Byron died.

Turkey in Europe.

The seat of the Ottoman Empire, and the most southeastern country of Europe.
It is interspersed with mountains, valleys, and rivers.

It is mostly watered by the Danube and branches.
It has a fertile soil, and mild climate; and under a liberal government would be one of the finest countries of Europe.

The court is called the Ottoman Porte, or Sublime Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, in the southeastern part of Europe, upon the Bosphorus, near Asia and the sea of Marmora, is one of the finest cities of Europe. The seraglio, or imperial palace, is a city of itself.

Greece.

One of the most distinguished countries on the globe. Noted for its great antiquity, and for having been the cradle of the arts and sciences.

It has lately been rescued from Turkish thralldom, by the combined aid of Russia, France and England; and is now in a prosperous condition.

ATHENS is noted for its antiquity, and importance in former times.

Navarino is noted for the destruction of the Turkish fleet, October 20th, 1827, by the combined fleets of the French, English and Russians, under Admiral Codrington.

Misolonghi is noted as being the place of Byron's death; April 19th, 1826.



Athens.

Athens, the capital of Greece, was one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity. It was anciently the seat of learning, eloquence, philosophy, poetry, and the fine arts.



Town of Hydra.

Hydra, on the island of Hydra, in the Grecian Archipelago, is built on a conical hill, and has a very singular appearance from a distance. It is one of the most flourishing towns in Greece.

ASIA.



RUINS OF PALMYRA.—The ruins of Palmyra are among the most remarkable anywhere found, consisting mostly of temples, palaces, porticoes, &c., of Grecian architecture. It is supposed to be the Tadmor in the desert, built by Solomon.

Asia is noted as the largest of the grand divisions of the globe; as having been the abode of our first parents, and the theater where most of the events, recorded in the scriptures, transpired, and as containing more inhabitants than all the rest of world.

Capes.

Cape Thy-mour's parallel is seventy-seven, (77°)
Where one eternal winter finds a haven.
Near seventy-two Sord-tol's limits run; (72°)
As that of Sord is seventy-one. (71°)

East Cape, beneath the Arctic Circle lies,
While south and west, Fock-on's seen to rise;
And Fock-on's with Lo-pal's lower,
From cold Kam-cha-tka's bleak and frozen shore.

The Gulf Stream's around Cambodia roves;
Ma-lac-ca near the waves of the waves.
And Cape Negro's line westward from Ran-goan',
Where the Bay of Bengal heaves the watery moan.

South of Hindoostan, Com-o-rin' we see,
North eight, and east the seventy-eighth degree.

And Mus-sen-doon', and Ros-al-gas', belong
In Ar-a-by, and finish out the song.

Rivers.

Tibet and Li-sin with the H-tah join
In O-tah's stream, that rolls to Obi's brine;
And Yet-a-of-i with Ton-goo's-er glide
Where Pi-a-of-na scours the Arctic tide.
There An-a-bar's and O-lens' unfold,
With Li-na in the same bleak ocean roll'd.
And Ye-na drives, amid the frozen spray,
With In-di-gri-on and dark Kal-a-ma.
And An-a-di' pours eastward to the sea,
Lost in the list of cold Siberia.

RIVERS OF THE EASTERN COAST.

Am-gur drives, joined with the bold *A-mour*,
In Tartary's Channel, from the Tartar shore.
Ho-ang, *Ho* and *Ki-ang* Ke eastward away,
From Chinese shores into the Yellow Sea.
From China, to her sea, *Ho-ang* *Ki-ang*
For ages past, has 'neath the tropic sang.
O'er India's plains, China and Tibet too,
To China Sea, *Om-ho-di-a* murmurs low.

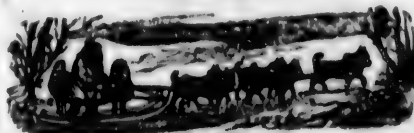
RIVERS OF THE SOUTHERN COAST.

From Tibet southward rolls the *Ir-va-tan*-*di*,
O'er India's plains, a bold, gigantic body.
And *Bur-gan-poo-der*, called by some *Sam-pec*,
From Tibet comes, passing Hindustan through.

Jumud and *Gur-gas*, both of Hindoo birth;
Go-daw-ry too, and *Kris'-na*, in her mirth,
To the Bay of Bengal run, their billows froth,
Westward *Nar-bud-dak* rolls to Cumbeey Gulf,
Sailing on Hindoo shores, as smiles the zephyr.
The *Ir-doo* erupts in the Arab Sea.
'Tween Hindoo, Afghan, and the *Beloo-ches*,
Hel-mund runs westward into Dera Lake,
Whose murmuring waves the Afghan borders shade.
The *Tud-jen* mingles with the Caspian brine,
'Tween Persian shores and Tartary the line.
And *N'-hon* rolls with *N'-hon* by her side,
In Tartary, where Aral opens wide.
The *Tigris* and the great *Eu-phra-tes* joined,
Into the Persian Gulf with murmurs wind.

TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.

Siberia.



Traveling in Siberia.

The traveling in Siberia is performed mostly by means of dogs.
Three, five, seven or more, as the load requires, are harnessed
together before the light sleds, which are easily drawn over the ice
and snow.

To-bolsk', upon the *Tv'-bol*, is the place,
Or chief abode of Russia's exiled race.

Ir-koutak', on the *An-ga'-ri-a* river seen,
Chief town of East Si-be-ri-a, I ween.

Ki-ach'-ta on *Se-lin'-ga's* banks is laid,
The only spot where Russ and Chinese trade.

Ya-kutak' on *Le-na*, Ok'-hotsk near the tide,
Are by the fur-trade, in one bond allied.

Japan.

On *Nip'-on* *Yalu*, Jed-do stands first in place,
With near two millions of the human race.

Me-a'-co where *Nari* makes abode, (da-oo'-ree)
One hundred sixty from the Jeddo road.

And Nan-ga-sack'-i is the only port,
Where European traders make resort.

Independent Tartary.

And Bok'-ha-ra and Sam-ar-cand' abide,
In Tartary along the *Ko-Auk* tide.
Ot'-rar and Tas'-cant by the *Si'-hon* keep,
By *Ji'-hon's* waters Balkh and *Kie'-va* sleep

Siberia.

Siberia, or Russian Asia, is noted as being
an almost unbounded expanse of level, frozen desert.
It extends from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific
Ocean.

Some of the southern districts are fertile.

The Ural and Altay Mountains yield gold, silver,
platinum and precious stones.

Tosotak, the chief town in Siberia, is noted as
the residence of distinguished exiles.

Kiacht is the only place where the Chinese allow
the Russians to trade.

Yakutak and Okhotsk are the chief emporiums of
the fur trade.

Japan.

A small empire east of Asia; comprising
the islands of Nippon, Jesso, Kiu-siu and Siakho.

The inhabitants are the most civilized, the best
educated, and sustain the best morals of any country
of Asia.

It is the only country of Asia where the rights of
women, are respected.

Their laws are very severe; quartering the body,
immersion in hot oil, crucifying, &c., are among their
modes of punishment.

The parent suffers for the child's crimes, and the
child for the parent's.

Japan is one of the most populous cities on the globe.
Meaco is the residence of the Diari, or spiritual
emperor, the head of the Shinto Religion.

Independent Tartary.

Noted for the independent and roving char-
acter of its inhabitants; and for its having been the
seat of rule for Ghenghis Khan, Tamerlane and
others.

It is bounded on three sides by mountains and
deserts; and on the fourth by the Caspian sea.

The Tartars are subject to no foreign power, and
are not united under any one government. They are
a pastoral people. Their favorite food is *horae-fash*.

China.



Pekin.

Pekin, with the exception of London, is the most populous city on the globe. It is near the great Chinese Wall. It contains the palace of the Emperor, which forms one of its principal features. It is divided into the Chinese and Tartar city.

Pe'-kin, the first in population, stands near the great wall that guards the Chinese lands. Nan-kin, known for her tower, from Pekin south, Two hundred forty from Ki-an'-ku's mouth.



Canton, the great commercial town of China.

Canton is one of the most commercial cities of the Chinese Empire. Nearly all the teas sold to foreign nations are shipped from this port. It was until 1842 the only port Europeans were permitted to trade at.

In commerce, first, Canton, on Canton River, Where Every one sail, their teas to gather.

Chinese Tartary.

Yor'-kund by Yorkund River, finds a home ; 'Tis Central Asia's chief emporium. Maim-at'-chia makes the mountain pass her bed, Where, with Ki-ach'-ta China holds a trade.

Yokur'd is the emporium for central Asia. Maimatchin, by a mountain pass, on the opposite side of the Sayan'-ci Mountains from Kiachta in Siberia, is noted as the only place at which the Russians are allowed to trade.

Chinese Empire.

Noted for its great antiquity, and for being the most populous empire on the globe.

It embraces China, Chinese Tartary, Corea and Tibet; the population of which is estimated at 350,000,000, the greatest number ruled by any one man.

The ruler of this immense mass of beings, is an absolute despot, but governs his subjects in a parental manner. He is styled the Son of Heaven. He belongs to the Manchoo race, by whom China was conquered in 1644.

China.

The basis of the Chinese Empire; noted for the jealous character of its inhabitants, and for the *Tin plant*, which is cultivated to such an extent that it supplies the whole world. It is estimated that 60,000,000 pounds are annually exported to the United States and Great Britain.

The Imperial Canal is 600 miles in length.

The Great Wall is 1,500 miles in length, and twenty-four feet high. It is the greatest work ever performed by man.

Pressing the feet of females while children, to prevent their growth, is a prevailing custom among the Chinese, and is their criterion of female beauty.

The principal food of the nation is rice, though rats, puppies, mice, &c., are common dishes.

The army amounts to 800,000 men, but their mode of warfare is vastly inferior to the European.

Learning is highly prized in China, and is the only requisite qualification for office.

Nankin is celebrated for its porcelain tower, 200 feet high.



The Great Chinese Wall.

The Chinese Wall is unquestionably one of the greatest works ever performed by man. It was built by the Chinese, as a defense against the Tartars. It is 1,500 miles long, twenty-four feet high, and broad enough for several horsemen to ride abreast.

Chinese Tartary.

An elevated country on the table lands of the Himmaleh, Kuenlin and Celestial Mountains. It is a cold country, inhabited by a pastoral people, of whom but little is known.

Thibet.



Worship of the Grand Lama.

The worship of the Grand Lama constitutes the religion of a great portion of Central Asia. He is considered by his worshippers the Everlasting Father of Heaven. They believe that when he dies his soul passes into the body of some child, who is sought after by the priest, and immediately exalted to the throne.

Las'-sa, in Thibet makes her proud abode,
Where the Grand Lama sits, a human god.

Turkey.—Syria and Palestine.

A-lep'-po by an earthquake torn of late,
Is first in rule o'er little and o'er great.
On *Pherphar's* tide, Damascus makes her throne,
For silks call'd *damask*, and for sword blades known.
Jerusalem reigns just thirty miles from sea,
Jaf'-fa, her port, northwest, is known to be.
Southwest of all, Ga-za is on the coast,
For caravans it is a resting post.
Acre, from Jaffa north, her fortress rears;
On *Leb'-a-non*, one *Diar-el Kai-mer* peers;
Bal'-bec is by the feet of *Leb-a-non*;
Pal-my-ra in the desert lives alone.
Both these are known for relics of the past,
Where ruins rise on every side aghast.

Asia Minor

Smyrna is seated where *Le-vant'* is found,
As south the *Black Sea* dwells fair *Treb-i-zond'*.
Bru'-sa, near by the sea that's called *Mar-mo'-ra*,
Was once the capital of Turkish glory.
An-go-ra in the interior is built,
And famous for a goat with hair like silk.

Mesopotamia and Armenia.

Bas-so-ra is a place of wealth and trade,
On *Shut-el A'-rah* is her station made.
Bagdad, that lives upon the *Tigris* shore,
Was once the seat of Calif rule and power.

Thibet.

Noted for being the most elevated country on the globe, and for the worship of the Grand Lama. It is situated on the table lands of the *Himmaleh* Mountains, so elevated that the cold, in the winter season, is intense. The sky at all seasons appears as black as ink. The stars shine with the effulgence of suns; there is no twilight that precedes the rising, or succeeds the setting of sun or moon; and were there not mountain peaks of a still higher elevation, to foretell the opening or closing of day, it would be one sudden change from darkness to light, and from light to darkness.

Turkey in Asia.

Noted for its fine climate and fertile soil, and as having been the seat of most of the events narrated in Bible History, and the theater of more changes than any other part of the globe.

It comprises Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and Armenia.

Syria and Palestine.

SYRIA.—Noted for its importance in former times, when Tyre, Damascus, Antioch, Baffec and Palmyra, were in their glory.

It was conquered by the Pacha of Egypt in 1832; but restored by the interference of the European powers in 1840.

PALESTINE.—Noted as the Holy Land, the inheritance of the Israelites, and as the theater where the most important events have occurred that the world has ever witnessed.

Asia Minor.

The peninsula between the Mediterranean and Black seas. Noted for its delightful climate, and as having been the seat of the kingdoms of Lydia and Troy.

Mesopotamia and Armenia.

MESOPOTAMIA was once the seat of the mighty Babylon; of Paradise; of the Tower of Babel; of the kingdom of Nimrod, Cyrus, Darius, Alexander, &c.

ARMENIA, north of Mesopotamia, is noted as the place where the Ark rested after the flood.

Towns of Turkey in Asia.

ALEPPO, the capital, once a flourishing city, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1822.

Damascus is noted for sword blades, and a silk called *damask*.

Jerusalem is thirty miles in the interior. Jaffa is its port.

Gaza is a resting place for caravans, before crossing the desert to Egypt and Arabia.

Mo-sul' likewise drinks from the *Tigris* flood,
For *mamlins* known, where Nineveh once stood.

Hil-lah, beside *Euphrates* makes her throne,
Built on the site of mighty Babylon.

Ar-me-nia's capital is Er-ze-roum';

Van on *Lake Van*, a fortress of renown.

Arabia.

Meo'-ca, where old Mahomet took his birth;
With fair Me-di'-na where he veils his earth.

Yem'-bo, Medina's port, is by the sea;

Jid'-da is Mecca's port, all will agree.



Mocha.

Mocha, though in somewhat of a decayed state, is still the most important port of Arabia on the Red Sea. It is noted for its excellent coffee, which is carried to most parts of the world.

Mo'-cha, chief seaport town of Ar'-a-by,
Whose coffee's drunk on every shore and sea;

Mus'-cat, a seaport town, well fortified.

The Sacerdotal prince, or Imam's pride.

Southeast it stands where the Persian Gulf unfurls,

And much renowned for trade in shells and pearls.

Persia.

Te-he'-ran, where the El'-burg peaks arise,
Heaves up her warlike forehead to the skies.

And Is-pa-han', once capital, is lain,

In the interior, on a fertile plain.

Shi-ras', famed for her wine and Persian lore,

Near where Per-sep'-o-lis in ruins lower.

Acre is noted for its strong fortress.

Balbec at the foot of Lebanon, and Palmyra, in the desert east of Balbec, are noted for their remarkable ruins.

Bassora, on Shuf'el Arab, is a place of great wealth and importance.

Bagdad was the seat of the caliphs.

Mosul, on the Tigris, near the ruins of ancient Nineveh, is noted for mamlins.

Hillah, on the Euphrates, is supposed to be near the site of ancient Babylon.

Erzeroum is the capital of Armenia.

Van, on Lake Van, has a strong fortress.

Arabia.

The birthplace of Mahomet. It lies between the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. Noted for the unchanging character of its inhabitants; for its great antiquity; for its burning sandy deserts; its superior coffee, and as being the center of the Mahomedan Religion.

It is divided into Arabia Petraea, or stony Arabia, in the northwestern part; Arabia Deserta, or Desert Arabia, in the interior; and Arabia Felix, or Happy Arabia, in the southern part.

The Bedouins, [bed-oo-weens] or the wandering Arabs that inhabit the desert, subsist chiefly by robbery and plunder.

Mecca, the birthplace of Mahomet, is regarded as the capital.

Medina is important as the place of his tomb.

Muscat, the capital of Oman, and governed by the Imam, or sacerdotal prince, is the entrepot for the merchandise of the Persian Gulf, on which it is situated. It is noted for its extensive trade in pearls.

Moore's inimitable song of *Araby's Daughter*, has, among its other merits, the glow of oriental scenery.

Farewell—farewell to thee, ARABY'S daughter!

(Thus warbled a FAIR beneath the dark sea:)

No pearl ever lay, under OMAN'S green water.

More pure in its shell, than thy spirit in thee.

But long upon ARABY'S green sunny highlands,

Shall maids and their lovers remember the doom

Of her, who lies sleeping among the Pearl Islands.

With nought but the sea-star to light up her tomb.

We'll dive where the gardens of coral lie darkling,

And plant all the roses some at thy head:

We'll seek where the sands of the Caspian are sparkling,

And gather their gold to strew over thy bed.

Persia.

Noted for its great antiquity and importance in early times.

A large portion is barren, mountainous and destitute of running streams. It is the most fertile on the borders of the Caspian sea.

The Persians are the most learned of the Asiatic nations.

They manufacture the most beautiful carpets, silk shawls, porcelain, &c., in the world.

Bu-shiro', chief seaport on the *Persian Gulf*;
Or-mus, known once for commerce and for wealth.
Gam-broon' and Min-ab, near to *Ormus keep*,
On the same shore, beside the coral deep.
Yezd, where the *Ghe'-ber* finds a last repose,
South of the desert blooms, as blooms the rose.
Sul-ta'-nin, found on I'-rack's northern beat,
The king's resort in summer from the heat.
Still farther north, in A-der-bi'-jan peers
Ta-breez', a splendid town in former years.
Gour-gaun', a fortress by the Tartar line,
On Persian shores east from the Caspian brine.

Afghanistan.

Cabul, on *Ka'-ma* tide, the Af-ghans greet,
Above the sea it stands six thousand feet.
O'er Ca'-bul's kingdom once Peah-awer' reigned
The first in rule, e'er Cabul was enchained.
And Can-da-har' is by the dark *Hel'-mund*,
The central point where Door-au-nees' abound.
Northwest of all, He-rat', with Persia trades,
Where *Hin'-doo Koosh'* unfold their giant shades.

Beloochistan.

Ke-lat' by *Mas'-hid River*, finds a seat,
On Mountains o'er the sea eight thousand feet.

Hindoestan.



Calcutta.

Calcutta, on the Hoogly, on arm of the Ganges, one hundred miles from the sea, is one of the most important cities of Hindoestan. That part of the city where the Europeans reside is magnificently built. Its commerce is very extensive; and the population is estimated at 600,000.

Calcutta, Hindoo's proud emporium, smiles
On Ganges, from its mouth one hundred miles.
On the same tide Ben-a'-res has a share,
Four sixty, northwest of Calcutta's lair. (460)

The inhabitants are well formed, and like the Dutch, are great smokers.

Teheran, strongly fortified, is at the foot of the Elberg Mountains.

Ispahan, once the capital, is on a fertile plain in the interior.

Shiraz, the seat of literature, and noted for delicious wines, is near the ruins of ancient Persepolis.

Yezd, near the center of Persia, is the resort of the persecuted Ghebers, or fire worshippers.

Sultania, in the province of Irak, is the summer resort of the sovereigns.

Tabreez was once a city of importance.

Gourgaun, east of the Caspian, and near the line of Independent Tartary, is a strong fortress.

Afghanistan.

The country which lies between Persia and Hindoestan.

The Afghans are a bold and warlike race; hospitable to strangers, and even to their most bitter enemies.

Cabul, on Kama River, is elevated 6,000 feet among the Hindoo Koosh Mountains.

Peahawer was once the capital of Cabul.

Candahar, on Helmund River, is the principal town of the Dooraunees.

Herat, in the northwestern part of Afghanistan, is the seat of trade between Persia and India.

Beloochistan.

The country lying south of Afghanistan. It is inhabited by a number of independent tribes, of whom the Beloochees are the principal. Like the Bedouin Arabs, they are a mixture of hospitality and ferocity; generous and liberal when banded in their tents, but blood-thirsty and clandestine on the field.

Kelat, by Masid River, is among the mountains, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Hindoestan.

A large peninsula in the southern part of Asia. Noted for its great fertility, its peculiar religion, the superstitious character of its inhabitants, and for its great antiquity.

The Hindoo has the skin of the Negro, with the features of the European. They are extremely superstitious; servile to superiors, cruel to their women and inferiors, and destitute of moral honesty.

Their food is principally rice, which is raised to a great extent.

The cotton manufactures of this country have long been celebrated.

Benares, 440 miles northwest of Calcutta, on the same river, is one of the most populous cities of India, and noted as the seat of learning, and as a sacred city; thousands coming from various parts of Asia to end their days within its environs, regarding it as the sure gate to paradise. It is a great mart for diamonds.

Of gems and diamonds read her story o'er,
Of pilgrims dying, and of Bramin lore.
Pat-na is on the *Ganges*, none can beat her,
Or match her for her *opium* and *saltpetre*.

Del-hi, once capital of Hindoo rule,
On *Jumna* branch, unknown to every school.

Cash-mere', whose shawls are of the Thibet goat,
Stands north of all, a city of much note.

La-hore' from Cashmere south, o'er Pun-jab shrouds
With Am-rit-sir', beneath her sunny clouds. (seer)

Su-rat', Bom-bay', Go-a', and Man-ga-lore,
Are found upon Hindoostan's western shore.

While south and east, Ma-dras' and Pon-di-cher-ry
Along the *Cor-o-man-del* coast may tarry.

Nagpoor' in the interior writes her name,
Where Hy-dra-bad' mid sparkling diamonds flame.

Farther India.

As *Is-ra-wad-de* rolls her billows south,
A'va is found five hundred up her mouth.
As Um-me-ra-poo'-ra north of this is seen,
Pe-gu' is on the *Delta* of the stream.

South of Pe-gu', where trade and commerce bloom,
On the same side, behold the fair Ran-goon'.

Ban-kok is o'er Siam a town of note,
On bamboo rafts one half the houses float.

Cam-bo'-dia's capital is called Sai-gon';
Beside *Cambodia's* mouth she takes her throne.

Hue, o'er Co'-chin China, next is seen, (oo-a')
Well fortified, and near the *Gulf Ton-quin*'.

On the peninsula's southern coast or shore,
Malacca reigns, with one called Sin-ga'.

Farther India comprises a territory of about 800,000 square miles, and has a population of 20,000,000.

The elephant here attains his greatest size, and is found in large numbers. The white elephant is highly valued, and in Siam and Birman is an object of religious worship.

The Siamese are described as destitute of courage and moral honesty; and as being lazy and sluggish in their habits. They are pulled up with a national pride, and consider it a great disgrace to be in the employ of an European.

The governments of all these states are absolute despotisms. The throne and person of the sovereign is approached with the profoundest awe by the nobles and officers of state, who prostrate themselves before him, with their faces to the earth.

Female sex are not restricted here to the rigid customs of most Asiatic countries. Their faces are not veiled, or their company excluded from the other sex.

Paina is noted for its saltpetre and opium.
Cashmere is noted for its shawls.
Hydrabad, or Golconda, is noted for diamonds.

Farther India.

A large peninsula south of Thibet. Noted for its large, numerous, and majestic rivers, and for great fertility.

It comprises the Empire of Birman and Assam; the kingdom of Siam and the British possessions.

Ava, the capital of Birman, is on the Irrawadda. Pegu is on the Delta of the Irrawadda.

BANKOK is the capital of Siam. It is noted for its floating houses, built on bamboo rafts.

Hue, capital of Cochinchina, is a fortified town near the Gulf of Tonquin.

Vale of Cashmere.

Cashmere is a beautiful vale of the Himalach Mountains, in the northern part of Hindoostan. It is elevated 8,000 feet above the level of the sea; and enjoys a climate unequalled in mildness, save by the "Evergreen Quito," which it resembles. It was not long since in the possession of the Afghans; from whose rule it passed to that of Runjeet Sing.

The beauties of the Vale of Cashmere, are portrayed in the following graphic and glowing lines from Moore's *Lalla Rookh*:

Who has not heard of the Vale of Cashmere,
With its roses, the brightest that earth ever gave,
Its temples and grottoes, and fountains so clear
As the love-lighted eyes that hang over their wave?

Oh! to see it at sunset,—when warm o'er the Lake
Its splendor at parting a summer eve throws,
Like a bride full of blushes, when lingering to take
A last look at her mirror at night ere she goes!—
When the shrines through the foliage are gleaming half shown,

And each hallows the hour by some rite of its own.
Here the music of prayer from a minaret swells,
Here the magnan his urn full of perfume is swinging,
And here, at the altar, a zone of sweet breath

Round the waist of some fair Indian dancer is ringing.
Or see it by moonlight,—when mellowly shines
The light o'er its palaces, gardens and shrines;
When the water-falls gleam like a quiet fall of stars,
And the nightingale's hymn from the Isle of Chanaan
Is broken by laughs and light echoes of feet
From the cool, shining walks where the young people
meet—

Or at noon, when the magic of daylight passes,
A new wonder each minute, as slowly it hushes
Hills, rapids, fountains, all'd fond every one
Out of darkness, as they were just born of the sun.
When the Spirit of Fragrance is up with the day,
From his Harem of night flowers stealing away;
And the wind, full of wo' fancies, wafts like a lover,
The young ardent trees, till they tremble all over.
When the East is as warm as the light of first hope,
And Day, with its banner of radiance unfurled,
Shines in through the mountainous portal that opens
Solitude, from that valley of hills to the world.

PRONUNCIATION.

Indigree,	In-di-gré-en	Thibet	Thi'-et
Balkh,	Balk	Pharpher,	Far'-far
Araby	Ar'-a-be	Chen Yang,	Shen-Yang
Caucasus,	Cau-ca-sus	Bakou,	Ba'-loo

A F R I C A .



Suez, a town of Egypt, on the southern part of the Isthmus, at the head of the Red Sea, and surrounded by a desert, is important as a caravan post between Egypt and Arabia; also for lying on the route of the British overland-mail, to Bombay.

Africa is noted for the dark complexion and degraded condition of its inhabitants; for its burning climate; its vast deserts, and its unknown and unexplored interior.

Capes.

Guir-daf'-ui Cape and *Orf'-ui*, part the tides; [orf-we
With *Red-o-uin* and *Cape Bar-sa*, beside. [Bel-co-win.
Then *Cape Delga'do*, east of *Mo-zam-bique*;
Of *Cori-entes* let *Mon-o-ma-ta'-pa* speak.
Cape Am-bro's north of *Madagascar* Isle,
While to the south, *St. Mary* lives the while,
And south of all, *Good Hope* nods o'er the brine,
In thirty-five degrees below the line.
St.-er-ra Fri'-o and the *Northwest Point*,
Are of *Cim-be'-ben*, as you're well acquaint.
Cape Le'-do, of *Angola* pass, and then
Coast Castle and *Three Points*, of *Guinea*, scan.
Pal-mes and *Mes-sa-ra'-do* west of these,
In fair *Liberia*, smile above the seas.
Cape Verde, of *Gambia*; while *So-la-ra'* shore
Has *Blan'-co*, *Bar'-bo*, and *Cape Bu-ja-dore*.
Cape Spar'-tel, near the Straits, and last in song,
And north of all, near *Tunis* throned is *Bon*.

PRONUNCIATION.

Guadalupe,	Gu-daf'-ui	Orfui,	Orf'-ui
Bedouin,	Bed-co-win	Bon,	Bon-co

Rivers.

The Mediterranean saps the river *Nile*,
Whose waves o'er *Ny'-ba* and *Egypt* smile;
The *Sen-e-gal*, the *Gam-bi-a* and the *Grande*,
Boil up from *Senegambia*'s burning sand.
As *Mes-ur-a'-do* bids *Liberia* thrive,
In *Guinea*, *Li'-gu* and *For-mo'-a* live;
And *Niger* here from *Guinea* rolls her tides,
And with *Ga'-bon*, in the Gulf of *Guinea* glides.
'Tween *Congo* and *Lo-an'-go*, *Congo* swells
From *Ethiopia*'s scorched and unknown fields.
Co-an'-za's waves north of *Ben-gue'-la* course,
As on her southern limits roars the *Nouree*.
The *Orange*, from South *A'-a* we track;
While in *Cape Colony* boils up the *Zack*.
Southward, the *Gau'-rits* turns, bubbling forever;
As eastward of the Cape is *Great Fish River*.
Zam-be'-e southeastward drives from *Mo-zam-bique*,
And bids her breakers the broad Channel seek.
Dark *Mu-ru-ru'-ru* sleeps in *Zan'-gue-bar*,
Where farther north *O-see* provides a lair;
And last of all, from *Abraham's* shores,
In *Habel-Man'-del Strait*, fair *Za'-ka* roars.

TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.

Barbary States.

The Barbary States include Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli and Barca; or that portion of Africa north of the great desert of Sahara, and west of Egypt. It is distinguished for the number of its noxious animals; as the scorpion, serpents of a deadly venom, the hyena, the Numidian lion, and the destructive locust. The people of these states were once extensively engaged in piracies. The present inhabitants are Moors, Jews, Arabs and Berbers.

Morocco.

Morocco, near Mount Atlas, holds her reign;
Unfolded on a smooth and fertile plain.
Fes, for her learning, once could boast with pride;
Southwest from Fes, is Me'-qui-nas espied.
The largest ports, Ba-bat' and Mogadore',
Are found along Morocco's western shore;
Where European consuls take their fare,
Close by Gibraltar Straits, is found Tan-gier';
Known for her pirates once, behold Sal-lee!
That keeps her station by the roaring sea.

Algiers.

Oran and Bona in Algiers arise;
The last, for coral fisheries, we prize.
There Con-stanti'-na smiles in antique mood,
And old Algiers boasts of her pirate blood.

Tunis.

Tunis southwest the Carthaginian throne,
In Tunis reigns superior and alone.
Kair-wan', from Tunis south, famed for her mosque,
Finds an abode upon the Barbary coast.

Tripoli.

And Trip'-o-li, in Tripoli we scan;
Where from the interior comes the caravan.

Barca.

On Barca's northern shore, is seated Derno;
Cy-re-ne's tombs with wonder there we learn.

Darfoor.

And in Dar-foor', Cob-be' as monarch reigns,
Where laughs Tam-bul', above her fertile plains.

Fessan.

With Germa, o'er Fessan' Mour-rouk' may shroud,
Mourrouk is compassed round by walls of mud.

Morocco.

In the northwestern part of Africa. The Mauritania of the ancients; embracing Morocco, Fes, and Tanflet.

The government is an absolute despotism. Agriculture is neglected, and the only manufacture is morocco leather, made of goat skins.

Morocco, the capital, is on a fertile plain, twelve miles from Mount Atlas.

Tangier is noted as the residence of most of the European Consuls.

Algiers.

The ancient Numidia; situated east of Morocco. It is the most fertile and healthy of the Barbary States. Noted for the coral fishery on its coast.

It was invaded and conquered in 1680, by France, and is now a part of the French dominions.

ALGIERS, once called the Pirate Nest, is built on a hill.

Tunis.

The ancient Africa Propria. Noted as the seat of ancient Carthage, so long the rival of Rome.

The government is more liberal, and the people more civilized than any of the other States.

Tunis is noted as being the capital, and as lying near the site of ancient Carthage.

Tripoli.

The ancient Tripolis; it is a dry, sparsely populated country; fertile on the coast, but mostly desert elsewhere.

It is the weakest of the Barbary States; but its inhabitants are among the most civilized.

It abounds in ruins and relics of past ages.

Barca.

The ancient Lybia; it was once famed for its three crops a year, but is now mostly a desert. It once contained the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Darfoor.

A large oasis in the southeastern part of Sahara. The inhabitants are Mahomedans. The government is a rank despotism.

Fessan.

The largest oasis in the world. It is south of Tripoli, to which country it belongs.

Egypt.



Pyramids and Sphinx.

The Pyramids of Egypt are among the most remarkable works of antiquity. They are on the west bank of the river Nile, and about sixty in number. The largest is five hundred feet high, and 720 feet at the base. The Sphinx is a monstrous out-cast of the solid rock, having the head of a man and the body of a lion. It is one hundred and twenty-five feet in length. It is now mostly buried in the sand.

Fair Cai-ro and Ro-set'-ta standing where
Egyptian ruins cloud the middle air:
There Thebes and Alexandria lie unfurled;
The dim resemblance of an ancient world.

Senna Gambia.

Temboo, St. Louis, Bathurst and Kem-i-noo',
In Senna Gambia stand in open view.
The first is capital, the chief of all,
The next, on Senegal, belongs to Gaul.

Sierra Leone.

In Sher'-ra Le'-one, Freetown let us write,
Reformed and christianized from heathen night.

Liberia.

Mon-ro'-via, in Liberia we see,
Where Afric's sons are numbered with the free.

Guinea.

In Guinea stand Bi-af'-ra and Be-nin',
There Ab'-o-mey—a pagan rude is seen.
Coo-mas'-sie, where Ashantee's tribes abide,
And push their conquests round on every side.

Loango and Congo.

Lo-an'-go, on Loango's coast unfolds,
And Con'-go's skies St. Salvador beholds.
The last is throned upon a mountain high,
And famed for health beneath a cloudless sky.

Egypt.

One of the most celebrated countries of antiquity, the cradle of the arts and sciences, the seat of the kingdom of the Pharaohs, is situated in the valley of the Nile, in the northeastern part of Africa. It is now noted for its stupendous ruins, that attest its former greatness.

It is at present the seat of a new and prosperous kingdom, under Mahomed Ali, who has lately introduced European arts, learning and civilization into the kingdom.

GRAND CAIRO is the largest city of Africa, and is the residence of the Pacha of Egypt.

Rosetta, Thebes and Alexandria, are all noted for the remarkable ruins found in their vicinities.

Senna Gambia.

A well watered and productive country, south of the Great Desert.

The climate is hot and fatal to Europeans. The English, French and Portuguese have settlements on the coast.

TEXASSE is the capital.
St. Louis is claimed by France.

Sierra Leone.

Established by Great Britain, 1787, for the purpose of Christianizing the natives.

The colony contains about 18,000 inhabitants; mostly negroes, taken from slave ships.

Freetown is a missionary station, established by Great Britain, 1788.

Liberia.

Formerly an American colony—now an independent republic. It was colonized in 1821; became independent in 1847.

MONROVIA, the capital, was founded by the American Colonization Society, 1820.

Guinea.

Comprises the kingdoms of Ashantee, Dahomey, Benin, &c. Noted for its burning climate. The coast is divided into the Grain, Ivory, and Gold coast.

COOMASSIE, the largest town in Guinea, is the capital of Ashantee, the most powerful kingdom in the West of Africa.

Abomey is but a large collection of huts. Barbarism and paganism exist here in their most hideous shapes.

Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela.

LOANGO is about 400 miles in extent. The climate is said to be salubrious. The coast is high.

COWEE is bounded on the west by the Atlantic; on the east by lofty mountains.

ANGOLA is resorted to by slave vessels, to procure slaves from its coast.

BENGUELA.—The coast is extremely unhealthy.

South Africa.



Cape Town.

Cape Town, in Cape Colony, on the extreme southern shore of Africa, was founded by the Dutch in 1652, and is now in the possession of Great Britain. It is the great half-way-house for vessels in the China or India trade.

Cape Town, within Cape Colony is found,
Where vessels stop when to the Indies bound.
And from Cape Town, northeast, we likewise view
Kur-re-chan-ee', Ma-ahow', and Lat-ta-koo'.

Mozambique.

In Mo-sam-bique', holds Mozambique her rule,
Which with So-fa'-la's owned by Portugal.

There Quil-li-manie' and In-ham-bane' behold
Where Lisbon trades for ivory, slaves and gold.

Zanguebar.

In Zan'-gue-bar, dark Mag-a-dox'-a breathes,
And there Me-li'-da with Quil-lo'-a lives.

Adel.

And A'-del and Ber-be'-ra both appear,
Where Adel's plains their tawny bosoms rear:
For gums and frankincense, and costly myrrh,
These both are known and chronicled afar.

Abyssinia.

And Mas'-sua, Gon'-dor, and one Ax'-um throng,
Where Abyssinia's doors are round them hung.
As Axum spreads her ruins to the day:
Gordor is on a hill, and built of clay.

Nubia.

And Sen'-na-ar, Shen'-di, and Mer-a'-weh smile
With Derr in Nubia, on the flowing Nile.
Meraweh's famed for temples, near her border,
Shendi for pyramids of ancient order.
As by the Nile Dongola mounts the throne;
Ip-sam'-bul for her temple well is known.

South Africa.

Comprises Cape Colony, Caffraria, the Land of the Hottentots, and the District of the Boshuanos. Cape Colony was settled, in 1650, by the Dutch, and is now in the possession of Great Britain.

CAFFRARIA, or the COUNTRY of the CAFFRES, extends about 650 miles along the eastern coast of South Africa.

The Caffres are a mixture of the Arab and Negro. They possess vigorous constitutions, have brown complexions, with features of an European cast.

THE BUSHMEN, or WILD HOTTENTOTS, are among the most degraded of the human species. They have sharp, fierce-looking features, and a wild expression in their eyes. They wander about without any fixed habitation, subsisting on roots, toads, lizards, grasshoppers, &c.

Mozambique.

A large country, on the eastern coast of Africa, claimed by Portugal. Its trade is ivory, slaves and gold.

Mozambique, and all the rest of the ports on the coast of Mozambique, are in the possession of the Portuguese, who hold a traffic with the natives for ivory, gold and slaves.

Zanguebar.

A marshy, unhealthy country, that abounds in elephants, crocodiles and venomous serpents.

Adel and Berbera.

Adel, west of Berbera, is imperfectly known. Berbera is the most eastern part of Africa, and noted for gums and spices.

ADEL and BERBERA, the chief towns, are noted for their frankincense and rich gums.

Abyssinia.

The ancient Ethiopia, is an uneven country, intersected by ranges of high mountains. The soil in the valleys is fertile, and the climate is mild and salubrious.

The inhabitants are a cruel and ferocious race. Axum is noted for monuments and ruins; among which are 40 obelisks; one 80 feet high.

Nubia.

A rocky, sandy, desert country, where pillars of sand are seen moving in the wind, and where the poisonous simoon blows. It belongs to the Pasha of Egypt.

Near Meraweh are a number of temples, adorned with sculptures, hieroglyphics, &c. One of these, the largest, is 450 feet in length and 160 in width.

Near Shendi are upward of 40 pyramids, supposed by many to be older than those of Egypt.

Dongola, on the Nile, is the capital. Ipsambul is noted for a temple of immense proportion, excavated out of the solid rock. It is adorned with colossal statues and painted sculptures.

Central Africa.

Near *Niger's* banks Tim-buc-too finds a spot,
For caravans a place of great resort.
Se-go' and Jena both are towns of trade,
Southwest from this, beside the *Niger* laid.
From *Niger* east, some hundred miles or more,
Is Sack-e-too', the first in size and power.

The commerce of Africa, Arabia, and many other parts of Asia, is carried on by means of caravans. The camel is the only animal that can endure the scorching heat of the sandy deserts. A caravan sometimes consists of 500 camels, and so many persons.

Soodan, or Central Africa.

Soodan, or Nigritia, sometimes called Central Africa, is imperfectly known. It includes all south of the Great Desert, and north of Ethiopia. Timbuctoo, once supposed to be a large city, is found to be but a mere collection of huts.

Great Desert.

The Great Desert of Sahara, north of Soodan, is 3000 miles long and more than 1000 broad, containing over 1,300,000 square miles. This immense expanse is nearly all covered with sand, which is blown by the wind in moving pillars, scattering death in its fearful path.



[The Red Sea, viewed from Ras Mohammed, on the southwest coast of Arabia Petrea.]

The Red Sea is a large inlet or bay, communicating with the Indian Ocean by the Strait of Babel-Mandel and the Gulf of Aden. Its length is about 1600 miles, and its greatest breadth 500. This sea is bounded on the east by Arabia; on the west by Egypt. It is still memorable for the wonderful passage and safe deliverance of the children of Israel through its waters; and for the overthrow of the haughty Pharaoh and the Egyptian host.

The celebrated Song of Miriam, sung after this great drama (see Exodus xv, 20), is thus paraphrased by Moore, in one of his most beautiful and melodious strains.

MIRIAM'S SONG.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea!
Jehovah has triumph'd,—his people are free!
Sing— for the pride of the tyrant is broken,
His chariots, his horsemen, all splendid and brave—
How vain was their boasting!—The Lord hath but spoken,
And chariot and horseman are sunk in the wave.
Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea!
Jehovah has triumph'd,—his people are free.

Praise to the Conqueror, praise to the Lord!
His word was our arrow, his breath was our sword!—
Who shall return to tell Egypt the story
Of those who sent forth in the hour of her pride?
For the Lord hath look'd out from his pillar of glory,
And all her brave thousands are dashed in the tide.
Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea!
Jehovah has triumph'd,—his people are free.

I S L A N D S .

Chained to the Arctic sea is Greenland found,
Where winter spreads his desolation round.
As Disco here in snowy garb is dressed,
Prince William's Land from Baffin's Bay is west;
Southampton keeps in Hudson's ample bay,
While west of all, Sabine and Melville lay.
And Newfoundland from Labrador is south,
Where the St. Lawrence river opens her mouth.
Prince Edwards here, with Anticosti keeps,
With one Cape Breton, on the liquid deeps.

Long Island floats upon the azure wave,
Where Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket lave.
Ber-mu-das and Ba-ha'-ma, blooming where
Sweet spring distills her ever-balmey air; [smiles,
Where storms and earthquakes frown, and verdure
In summer's climes lay fair West India Isles;
Of these rich Cuba sparkles o'er her stand;
Hay'-ti and Por-to Rico join the band; [torn,
Though scorched by lightnings, and by earthquakes
Ja-mai'-ca there still blushes like the morn.

Southeast from these, and smiling on the tide,
Ca-rib'-bee's mounds are mantled in their pride;
There Bar-ba-dos' and fertile Gua-da-loupe',
With Trin-i-dad', stand in the elfin group;
Jo-an'-nes dwells in Am-a-son's broad mouth,
With Mar-tin-Vas', and Sax-em-burg more south;
Au-ro-ra and South Georgia, dismal shores,
Where winter with his blustering tempests roars;
And Ter-ra del Fu-e'-go, scorched by fire,
With Falk'-land, 'neath the storm's impetuous ire;
South Shot'-land and South Ork'-ney, unexplored,
With Sand-wich Land, whose names we scarce afford;

And St. Hel-e'-na, where Napoleon lay,
Is on the western coast of Africa.
As-cen'-sion and St. Mat'-thew northly glow,
With one St. Thomas, and Fer-nan-do Po;
Cape Verd, from Gambia west, comes in the song,
As the Canary Isles to Spain belong;
Madeira there with sparkling wine cup full,
In mountain garb, is owned by Portugal;
For health renowned, then comes the fair Azores,
Or Western Isles, where ocean's dark surf roars.

GREENLAND is probably the largest island in the world, excepting New Holland; it is known to extend more than 1,400 miles north, and how much further is unknown. It probably reaches to, or beyond the pole, and forms an Arctic Continent of itself.

MELVILLE is noted as having been the head quarters of Captain Parry, for two years.

NEWFOUNDLAND is noted for the greatest codfisheries in the world. It belongs to Great Britain.

NANTUCKET is noted as a whaling depot.

LONG ISLAND, south of Connecticut, is noted for its fertility of soil.

THE BAHAMAS and BERMUDAS, are noted for their salubrious climates. St. Salvador, one of the Bahamas, was the first land discovered by Columbus.

THE WEST INDIES are noted for their great fertility.

CUBA, the largest, belongs to Spain; it is about 800 miles in length, with an average width of 75 miles.

JAMAICA, one of the most beautiful of the West Indies, is subject to hurricanes, earthquakes, and dreadful storms of thunder and lightning.

JOANNES is a large island, lying in the mouth of the Amazon.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, or the land of fire, is a cold, desolate region, inhabited by a race of the most miserable savages.

ST. HELENA is a rocky island off the coast of Africa. It is noted as having been the prison of Napoleon, from 1815, to his death, 1821. His body remained there till 1840, when it was taken to France.

ASCENSION is noted for turtles.

CAPE DE VERDES have a hot, unhealthy climate.

THE CANARIES are noted for canary birds, and the Peak of Teneriffe, an extinct volcano, 12,250 feet high.

THE AZORES or Western Islands, belonging to Portugal, are noted for fertility of soil and salubrity of climate.

MADIRA, a mountainous island, is noted for fertility and Madeira wine.

THE HEBRIDES belong to Scotland, they are mostly barren and sterile.

THE SHETLANDS, north of the Orkneys, number in all about 100. They are cold and barren.

ICELAND, one of the largest islands in the world, is noted for Mount Hecia, and its geysers or springs of hot water. The climate is dreary and cold. It is owned by Denmark.

SPITZBERGEN is the most northern land known; it lies between the 77th and 81st degrees of north latitude. On its coast are found whales, sea-dogs, sea-cows, sea-lions, &c. In the summer the sun does not set for three months.

Great Britain, west of Europe, takes her post;
And Ireland borders on her western coast;
And Fa'-roo, Shet-land and the Ork'-neys gaze
Still further north, where sleep the Heb'-ri-des;
Fu-en' and Zeal-and east of Denmark keep;
Born-holm and Ru'-gen in the Baltic sleep;
O'-land and Got'-land there in slumbers lay,
And A'-land gazes o'er the Baltic sea.

Of the Mediterranean.

Mi-nor'-ca and Ma-jor'-ca, east of Spain,
With Iv'-ca assert their watery reign;
Sar-din'-a on her watery throne I found,
With Cor'-si-ca, her sister, by her crowned;
Cy'-press and Can'-di-a in angelic mien,
With Sid'-i-ty in the same bright sea are seen.

Of the Arctic Ocean.

The foxes' empire, No-va Zem-bla, stands,
And o'er the pole Spitz-ber-gen holds her hands.

Of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Com-o'-ro Isles, Bour-bon, and Isle of France,
With Mad-a-gas'-car, from the waves advance;
And Lac'-a-dives and Mal-dives there are strown,
With Cha'-gos Isles, by Indian sephyrs blown.
South of Hind-ostan blooms the fair Cey-lon',
Known for her costly pearls and cinnamon;
Hai-nan' is seated in the gulf Tonquin, (ton-keen')
From China east, Formosa Isle is seen,
With Ki-u-si-u and So-koke, we scan
Nippon and Jesso, islands of Japan.
From Nippon north behold Saghalien Isle,
While north and east are those we call Kurile,
And Bor'-ne-o where the ourang-outang is found;
Whose shores with forests and with swamps abound,
And Cel'-e-bes, where herbs of poison grow,
And reptiles live, stands east of Bor'-ne-o;
Sumatra where Mount Ophir towers the while,
As Java slumbers a volcanic isle.
Moluccas for their spices next we name,
As the Philippine Isles are owned by Spain.
Australia, Ocean's first born offspring stands,
And o'er his azure empire spreads her lands,
New Guinea and New Zealand there are slain,
And there Van Dieman's Land usurps her reign.

NOVA ZEMBLA lies north of Europe and Asia. It is destitute of all traces of vegetation, save lichens and mosses. Yet on its shores are found vast numbers of foxes, white beaver, walrus and seals.

GENOEA, 100 miles long, and about 44 wide, is noted as the birthplace of Napoleon.

SARDINIA, 180 miles long and 60 wide, is rich with minerals, and has a fertile soil.

SICILY was once called the granary of Europe. It is the largest island in the Mediterranean, and is noted for Mount Etna.

MADAGASCAR, on the coast of Africa, is one of the largest islands in the world, being 840 miles long and 250 wide. Its inhabitants are Arabs, Negroes and Malays. The soil is rich and fertile, and the climate healthy.

BOURBON belongs to France. It contains a volcano in a state of activity.

THE ISLE OF FRANCE, or MAURITIUS, belongs to England. It is noted for a lofty mountain, which is crowned by a high, rocky peak, called Peter Bote Mountain.

NEW HOLLAND, or AUSTRALIA, is the largest island in the world, having an area of 9,500,000 square miles. The whole of this vast tract of land is claimed by Great Britain.

The natives or aborigines of this island are probably the lowest in the scale of any that belong to the human family. They are the only race that goes entirely naked. Their food consists of fish, snakes, snails, worms, lizards and all kinds of loathsome reptiles.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, situated south of Australia, is noted as being the place where most of the convicts of Great Britain are now banished. The population is about one third criminals.

NEW ZEALAND became a part of the British Empire in 1840. The natives are tall and well formed, and were formerly cannibals.

SUMATRA is noted for Mount Ophir, 13,000 feet high. The island produces large quantities of camphor and pepper.

JAVA belongs to the Dutch. It produces coffee, sugar, rice, &c. Batavia, the capital, is a great commercial emporium for the trade of the Dutch in the East.

CORAL is noted for its vast number of venomous reptiles, flies, &c., that annoy the inhabitants to such a degree that they are compelled to build their houses on posts, to prevent their intrusion.

THE PHILIPPINES are noted for terrific storms of thunder and lightning.

BOORNE is one of the largest islands in the world. Its shores are beset with swamps and forests. The orang outang, the connecting link between man and the lower animals, is found here.

The original inhabitants of the LADRONES have been nearly all exterminated by the Spaniards.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS are mostly all of coral formation. They are beset by a tempestuous ocean, and are subject to storms and hurricanes.

The Caroline, where reefs of coral form,
Brave the rough surf, the tempest and the storm;
Ladrones beneath the Spanish yoke are bound,
While farther north the Bonin Isles are found;

The Sandwich Islands, where Mount Roa keeps,
And where Kirauea flames above the deeps,
Where Captain Cook was by the natives slain,
Are bound together in the coral chain.

Folded in Ocean's arms, the Friendly Isles,
By the Society, rear up their piles;
Fair Otaheite, in the last named band,
Shines like an Eden in a fairy land.

Marquesas Isles are in the burning zone,
South of the line with those called Washington.
Ju-an' Fer-nan'-des sparkles in the deeps,
And young Chi-lo'-e near to Ohili keeps;—
As Gal-a-pa'-gos fronts the torrid skies,
Van-cou'-ver's to the north at fifty lies; (50°)
And farther still, Queen Charlotte's Isle is sown,
Where On-a-las'-ka and A-lou-tian shone.

The Aleutian Islands, in the North Pacific, belong to Russia.
They are about forty in number, and contain several active volcanoes. In 1795 a volcanic island rose from the sea, which, in 1807, had enlarged to twenty-one miles in circumference.

The natives of these islands are a mild race of savages, who live in large subterranean houses, which frequently contain from 100 to 150 persons.

The Sandwich Islands are among the most important of the Pacific. The native inhabitants have all been converted to the Christian religion.



Otaheite.

Otaheite "the gem of the Pacific," is the largest of the Society Islands. Its circumference is about 100 miles. The interior rises into high mountains, the sides of which are covered with rich verdure. The natives of this island are tall and well made; they have lately been converted, by the efforts of missionaries, to the Christian religion.



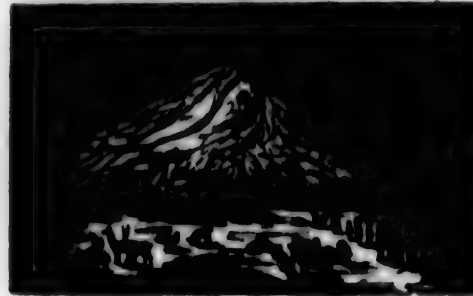
Juan Fernandez.

Juan Fernandez was formerly noted for having been the solitary residence of Alexander Selkirk for several years; from which event sprang the celebrated romance of Robinson Crusoe. It has been described as one of the most beautiful islands in the world.



Ladies of the Americas, or Western Islands.

MOUNTAINS.



Mt. Chimborazo.

North America.

The *Rocky Mountains* join in airy bands,
O'er British soil and over Yankee lands.
O'er Mexico and Guatemala, too,
In the same chain, *Cor-dif-le-ras* we view.
As *Ozark Mountains* in Missouri pile,
In Tennessee is *Cumberland* the while,
N. C., Virginia, Maryland and Penn.,
Are bound together by the *Blue Ridge* chain.
O'er the same states, except the state N. C.,
The *Alleghany* keeps them company.
The dark *Green Mountains* in Vermont embower,
And the *White Mountains* o'er New Hampshire tower.

South America.

O'er South America the *An'-des* rise,
With *Chim-bo-ra'-so* throned above the skies.
Se-ra-to, too, the highest peak, is there;
Bolivia is the place he makes his lair.

Europe.

As Scotia's climes the proud *Ben Ne'-vis* hails,
With *Grampian Hills*;—*Spowdon* is found in Wales.
With huge *Cantabrian* and *Iberian* reign
The bold *Ne'-va'-da* o'er the realms of Spain.
Castile, *To-le-do*, and *Mo-ra'-na* steep,
O'er Spain and Portugal their sentries keep.
'Tween France and Spain behold the *Py-ren-nees*;
The proud *Os-vennes* in France the traveler sees,
As-vergne, near by, spreads out his rocky line;
As the *Voges* Mounts are west the river Rhine;

The following table shows the length of the principal ranges of Mountains:

	MILES.
Andes,	4,500
Mexican and Rocky Mountains,	5,500
Whole American Chain,	10,000
Altain Mountains,	5,000
Mountains of the Moon,	2,500
Ural Mountains,	1,500
Atlas Mountains,	1,000
Doirafeld Mountains,	1,000
Olenets,	900
Alleghany,	900
Alps,	600
Apennines,	700
Carpethian,	580
Green Mountains,	560
Pyrennees,	500

The following shows the height of some of the loftiest peaks of Mountains:

	FEET.
Chimborazo,	20,200
Barato,	20,000
Chimborazo,	21,440
Hindoo Koosh,	20,600
Cotopaxi, a volcano,	18,860
St. Elias, highest in N. A.,	17,900
Popocatepetl, highest in	17,700
Mt. Blanc, highest in Europe, Italy,	15,685
Andean Farm House,	14,300
Mount Etna, volcano,	10,950
Mount Lebanon,	10,000
Mount Sinai,	8,168
Pindus, highest in	7,877

The highest inhabited spot in Europe, is the Monastery of St. Bernard, in the pass over the Great St. Bernard Mountain. It is 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here the monks entertain all strangers and travelers gratis, for three days. Dogs are so trained that they are sent out in the storms of snow, to rescue benighted travelers.

In South America we find large cities exelling the above. They are mostly on the table lands of the Andes. Quito is 9,000 feet above the level of the

As Switzerland claims the *Alps*—the *Ap'pen-inss*
O'er Italy unfold their snowy shrines.

On Austrian shores, upon the map are traced
The *Eri'-ge-berg*, with the *Car-pa'-thi-an* braced.

He'-mus in Turkey, with the *O-lym'-pus* mound;
While proud *Par-nas'-sus* Mount in Greece is found,

The *Dof'-fra-field* in Norway, and between
Norway and Sweden, on the map are seen.

O-lens' in Finland, while the *U'-ral* chain
'Tween Russia and Siberia may reign.

Asia.

In Turkey dwells *Tur'-rus* and *Lebanon*;
As *Ar-a-ra'* is there on his high throne.

Ho'-reb and *Si'-nai* in their grandeur tower,
With one *Ram-le-ah*, on the Arab shore.

Par-a-po-mi'-rus and the *Edwin* brood,
With *Lou'-ris-tan'* o'er Persia's neighborhood,

The *Gon-do-res'* and *Kind*, with *Hindoo Koosh'*,
O'er Afghanistan shores their shadows push.

Him-ma'-leh Mountains bound Hindoostan north;
Hindoostan is the place where *Ghaut* has birth.

From Thibet north, *Ku-en'-len* Mountains peer;
In Chinese Tartary the *Celestials* rear.

Al-tay', *Sai-an'-skoi* and the *Ya-blo-noy'*,
Along Siberia south, we next espy.

Stan-vo' is east, near the Pacific coast,
Where O'-kotak's billows round their feet are tossed.

Africa.

In Barbary the *Atlas* Mounts belong;
South of Nigritia is the chain called *Kong*.

Kong Mountains join the *Mountains of the Moon*,
In Ethiopia, 'neath the burning zone.

The *Cam-e-roon'*, in Guinea next we see;
As the *Snow Mounts* are in Cape Colony.

Mountains are great obstructions to roads and canals, as well as rivers. The roads over the Andes are so dangerous and difficult that they can be passed only by mules and lamas. They are often constructed upon the side of the mountain precipices, where a single misstep would precipitate the traveler thousands of feet into the yawning gulf, or chasm beneath. The pass of Qundu, between Popayan and Bogota, excels all others. The highest part of the road is 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. "No hut," says a distinguished writer, "is to be seen for eleven days; the path winds through chasms for half a mile in length, and such places are covered with the bones and carcases of animals that have perished from fatigue or accident."

see: La Paz 12,000; Guanaca Velica and Potosi reach as high as 13,000 or 14,000 feet; and the farm house of Antisana, the highest inhabited spot on the globe, is sublimely elevated at the height of 14,800 feet.

The sublimest mountain scenery in any part of the world, is found in South America. The cities just enumerated are above the region of the clouds and storms, and enjoy one perpetual spring, with the clear azure above, which is lit by day with the great luminary, and by night sparkling with the effulgence of ten thousand stars.

Travelers in ascending the Andes have witnessed storms of lightning and thunder raging in their elemental fury, thousands of feet below them, while they themselves were enjoying the cool zephyr, or the mild sunshine.

The Andes, seen from the Pacific Ocean off the coast of South America, present one stupendous wall of adamant, that in the distance has a hazy, blue appearance, which contrasts and softens with the clear white of the eternal snow with which the top or summit is crowned.

The highest peak of the Andes is Mount Borato, in Bolivia; its summit is elevated 25,000 feet. Illimani, near Borato, is the second highest, being 24,350 feet. Chimborazo, in Ecuador, is the third in elevation, being 21,444 feet.

The Alps are the highest mountains of Europe, and among the Alps, Mount Blanc, (or the White Mountain), towers above all others, being 15,685 feet. It is in the northern part of Italy.

Mount Blanc is the monarch of mountains,
We crowned him long ago,
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
And a diadem of snow.
Around his waist is the forest braced,
And the avalanche in his hand,
But o'er it fall, the thundering hail,
Must pause for my command.

Mon'nal.

The highest peak of Asia is Chumulaw, of the Himalah range, being 29,000 feet. This is the highest mountain in the world. Next to this is Dawa-geri, 27,577 feet. Over twenty different mountains in this chain are said to be over four miles in height.

Mountains are sometimes intersected by rivers, which afford in many places but a narrow channel. The passages of the Potomac and Susquehanna, through the Blue Ridge, and the Missouri through the Rocky Mountains, are the most distinguished.

VOLCANQES.



View of Stromboli.

Stromboli, on the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily, is one of the most active volcanoes in the world. It has burned for more than two thousand years without interruption. It is visible at the distance of more than 100 miles, and is styled the great Light House of the Mediterranean.

Mount St. Elias is a mount of flame,
Near the Pacific, in the Russian claim.
And *Po-po-cat-a-pell*, in Mexico,
Has a high summit covered o'er with snow;
In Guatimala, *Cos-a-gui'-na* piles,
And the *Water Mountain* or *Volcano* boils.

In *Eq-u-a-dor*, then *Co-to-paz-i* scan;
As high o'er Chili flames the proud *Chil-lan*.

Hecla, in Iceland, and *Vesuvius* near
Naples, in Italy, the next appear.
Et-na in Sicily, and the *Strom-bo-li*, (*strom'-bo-lee'*)
Just north of Sicily, burns o'er the sea.

On the Canary Isles is *Ten-ne-riffe*,
Fog-o on *Cape-de-Verd* rears her high cliff.
Ki-ra-uea on the Sandwich sits sublime,
And from its horrid crater pours forth slime.

Volcanoes.

More than two hundred volcanoes are known to exist in the world; one half of which are in America. But a great many have never been described, and have scarcely received a name.

Those of Europe and Asia are mostly on islands; while those of America are on the main land.

They are distributed as follows:

America, on the continent, 67: on islands, 19.
Europe, on the continent, 1: on islands, 13.
Asia, on the continent, 8: on islands, 58.
Africa, unknown. many.

More than forty volcanoes are continually burning between *Cotopaxi* and *Cape Horn*. *Equador* is one great volcanic district. *Cotopaxi*, *Tunguragua*, *Antisana*, and *Pichina*, are the principal outlets for the internal fires.

The island of *Java* is noted as having a greater number of volcanoes than any other portion of the earth of the same size. A chain of mountains, in some parts 13,000 feet high, crosses the island, and, in the eastern part, is divided into a series of thirty-three separate volcanoes, most of which are in a high state of activity.

An eruption of one of the largest, in 1773, was one of the most terrible on record. The mountain, for a long time, was enveloped in a cloud of fire. Soon after, the immense mass sunk away, and disappeared, carrying with it ninety square miles of the surrounding country, forty villages, and three thousand inhabitants.

KIRAUUA, on *Hawaii*, one of the *Sandwich* islands, is another of the terrible volcanoes; its crater is seven and a half miles in circumference, and 1,000 feet deep.



View of Cotopaxi.

Cotopaxi is the loftiest volcano on the globe, and some of its eruptions have been the most tremendous. It is 18,500 feet high, and is one of the most beautiful summits of the *Andes*. It is a regular and smooth cone, wrapped in a vesture of eternal snow, which dazzles in the rays of the sun, with a superior splendor. Some of its eruptions have formed the most terrific and sublime scenes the eye ever witnessed. The flames have been known to ascend 3,000 feet above the top of the mountain. It is in a state of constant activity.

By a terrible eruption of *Mt. Vesuvius* in the year 79, the cities of *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii* were totally overwhelmed by the ashes and lava thrown from the crater of the volcano. These cities slumbered in silence beneath the congealed mass till the year 1750, when their sites were accidentally discovered by some peasants digging in a vineyard near the river *Sarno*. Since when, temples, theatres, shops, houses, paintings, &c., have been brought to light. Here skeletons were found, some in the attitude of prayer, some clasped together in each other's arms, and some with their treasures in their hands, as if trying to effect their escape.

"Of man have many a frightful form
In grisling horror shown,
Striving to 'scape the roaring storm,
His god clutched in his hand.
Here skeletons by blood allied,
Locked in each other's arms,
Still lie embracing as they died,
In terror and alarm."

Mount Etna is one of the oldest volcanoes in the world, and has had some of the most terrible eruptions. One, in the year 1686, destroyed fourteen towns and 37,000 inhabitants. The lava thrown out formed a perfect river of fire, 1,800 feet wide, and 40 feet deep; and continued its course for more than 15 miles into the sea.

Mount Hecla is a celebrated volcano, on the island of *Iceland*. It is thirty miles from the ocean, and 5,200 feet high.

Skaptar Jökull, on the same island, had an eruption, in 1783, that ranks among the most terrible, in the destruction of life and the amount of lava thrown from its crater. No less than twenty villages, containing in all about 5,000 inhabitants, were consumed. It was estimated that the lava discharged would be sufficient to cover an area of 1,400 square miles, to the depth of 120 feet.

The greatest, or hot spring, or rather water volcano, spout hot water from 100 to 200 feet high, with a noise that resembles the discharge of a cannon.

OCEANS.

An ocean is a vast extent of brine,
Or salt sea water, boundless and sublime.

Five oceans there are found upon this ball:
Pacific, first, the largest of them all;
To *Asia* and *America* allied,
Eight thousand long, and full *twelve thousand* wide.

Atlantic, second, in the list survey,
Upon the west, bound by *America*;
While *Africa* and *Europe*, on the east,
Heave up their sea-walls to her waves of yeast;
Three thousand miles in width—*eight thousand* long,
In such a space the *Atlantic* sings her song.

The *Indian Ocean* is the third in size,—
Upon the north, the *Atlantic* shores arise;
Australia's east; while *Africa's* west her tide:
Four thousand long, and full *three thousand* wide.

The *Antarctic Ocean* laves the Southern Pole;
While, round the North, the *Arctic* billows roll:
Asia, and *Europe*, North *America*,
With *Greenland*, are the boundaries of this sea.

Three-fourths of the surface of the earth are covered with water, and the other fourth is covered by the land.

The water forms five great divisions, called OCEANS, viz. the *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, *Arctic*, *Antarctic*, and *Indian Ocean*. Beside these, there are many smaller divisions, called seas, lakes, rivers, &c.

The *Pacific* has an area equal to 78,000,000 square miles; the *Atlantic*, 30,000,000; the *Indian Ocean*, 12,000,000; the *Antarctic*, 10,000,000; the *Northern*, 2,000,000.

The extent of the different seas are as follows:—
Chinese Sea, 1,000,000; *Mediterranean*, 2,000,000;
Caribbean, 600,000; *Okotak*, 500,000; *Black Sea*, 200,000; *Red Sea*, 100,000; *Baltic*, 9,000; *Irish*, 5,500.

The five great oceans form one continuous mass of water.

The Ocean is one of the sublimest works of Nature, whether it be in a state of rest, or aroused by storms.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll,
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain,
Man marks the earth with ruin; his control
Stoops with thy shore. Upon the watery plain,
The wrecks are all thy deeds.

These glorious mirror! where the Almighty's face
Glasses itself in tempest, in all time,
Calm of convulsion, in breeze, or gale, or storm,—
Ising the Pole, or in the Torrid clime,
Dark-heaving, boundless, endless, and sublime,
The image of the Invisible! [CHORUS: Hallel.]

LAKES.

Lake of the Woods, and Rainy Lake are found
Skirting Columbia on her northern bound ;
Then comes *Superior*, *Huron*, and *St. Clair*,
And *Erie Lake*, with one *Ontario* fair.
'Tween Michigan and state Wisconsin roars
Lake Michigan, that laves the yankee shores.
In Maine, is *Mooshead Lake* and *Um-ba-gog*,
With *Grand* and *Scoo'-dac* in the catalogue.
And *Win-ni-pi-sio'-ge* on New Hampshire lain,
As 'tween Vermont and York is *Lake Champlain*.
Oneida Lake, *Cayuga*, *Seneca*,
In New York state with *Lake O-was-co'* lay.
Wisconsin hears her *Win-ne'-ba-go* talk,
With *St. Croix Lake*, *Flam-beau'* and *Tomahawk*.
Lesch Lake, *Itasca*, *Devil's* and *Ottertail*,
In Minnesota with *Fox Lake* we hail ;
Then *Pepin Lake* and *Spirit Lake* we see,
And *Big Stone Lake* there finds a pedigree.
Salt Lake in Utah scours the Mormon border,
Where *Utah Lake* rolls up in wild disorder.
In California roars *Lake Bon'-ne-rille*,
There *Turtle Lakes* their rolling waves distill.
In Mexico, *Tes-cu-co* and *Chaya'-la*,
As *Ni-car-a'-gua* lives in Guatemala.

In Venezuela, *Maracaybo* view,
As *Tu-i-ca-ca* stands part in Peru.

In Scotia stand *Loch Lomond* and *Loch Ness*,
With *Tay* and *Ran-noch* in their highland dress.
Zu-rich, *Lucerne* and *Neuf-cha-tel* combine,
On Switzerland's mounts to feed a branch of Rhine.
Constance is north of Switzerland's rugged shore,
Geneva west, while south is *Lake Mag-giore*.
In Sweden, *Wenner*, *Wetter* and *Malar'*,
Mid wild fantastic scenery take their fare.
In Russia, *Pe-i-pus'* and *III'-man* bide,
Where roars *O-nei'-ga* and *Lad-o'-ga* wide.

Tsha-ny and *Baikal* in Siberia roar, (sha-ny)
Bal-kash is found upon the Tartar shore.
As Afghan hears *Lake Durra's* wild harangue,
Ton-tia in China keeps with *Lake Po Yang*.

Melgig and *Alshot Lakes*, are in Algiers,
Dem-be-ah Lake in Tunis next appears.
And last in Soudan, *Tihad Lake* finds a lair,
As *Lake Maravi* roars in Zanguebar.

Lakes are large bodies of fresh water, surrounded
by land, which generally have an outlet 'nto some
ocean, gulf, or bay.

The great chain of lakes between the United States
and British America discharge all their waters into
the ocean, by the St. Lawrence river.

Lake Superior, the largest on the globe, stands at
the head of this great chain. Its waters are elevated
between 600 and 700 feet above the level of the
Atlantic Ocean. It abounds with fish: trout, weigh-
ing from fifteen to fifty pounds, are caught in large
quantities. The waters of this lake are remarkably
clear.—a quality that pertains to all in this chain.
The Pictured Rocks, on the southern shores, are great
natural curiosities. They form a perpendicular wall
of 300 feet, and extend from twelve to fifteen miles
in length. The waters of this lake empty into Lake
Huron, by the St. Mary's river.

Lake Baikal, in Siberia, is the largest body of fresh
water on the eastern continent.

Ladoga and Oneiga are the largest in Europe.

Geneva, Neuchatel, and Lucerne, are elevated,
among the Alps, more than 1,200 feet. They are
distinguished for the wild, romantic character of their
scenery, a feature that pertains to all lakes of moun-
tainous districts; such as those of Norway, Sweden,
Finland, Scotland, Mexico, and South America.
Their shores are usually lined with dark forests and
rugged precipices.

The following table shows the size of most of the
principal lakes.

European Lakes.			
	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.
Ladoga, Russia.	5,350	Constance, Switz.	290
Wenner, Sweden.	2,150	Illnar,	275
Peipus, Russia.	850	Maggjore,	180
Wetten, Sweden.	850	Neuchatel,	115
Malar, Sweden.	760	Lucerne,	100
Geneva, Switzerland.	340	Geneva,	180
Asiatic Lakes.			
Aral.	9,930	Van,	1,360
Baikal.	7,540	Urooniah,	780
Palkati.	3,696	Dead Sea,	400
African Lakes.			
Lake Tchad,	1	Dembes,	1
Maravi,	1	Dibbe,	1
American Lakes.			
Superior,	35,000	Arabece,	5,000
Huron,	20,000	Erie,	10,000
Great Bear Lake,	?	Ontario,	7,300
Winnipeg,	10,000	Titicaca,	5,500
Slave Lake,	12,000	Nicaragua,	5,000
Michigan,	16,000		

NIAGARA RIVER AND FALLS.



NIAGARA FALLS, AS SEEN FROM THE AMERICAN SIDE.

NATURE has many waterfalls, a few cataracts—ONE NIAGARA! That stands alone, vast, grand, indescribable!—the mighty alembic in which the world of waters is refined and etherealized!—the august throne upon which Nature sits, clothed in the glorious attributes of power and beauty!—the everlasting altar, at whose cloud-wrapt base the elements pay homage to Omnipotence! The floods that pour down its tremendous heights, seen gushing from the opened heavens, and plunging into the depths of the unfathomable abyss! Air groans, earth trembles, deep calleth unto deep, and answering thunders roll up the vast empyrean! Like a scorching hell the gulf below sends up the smoke of its torment, and the foam of agony thickens upon the face of the dread profound, while far above upon the verge of the precipice, sits the sweet Iris—like faith upon a dying martyr's brow—arching the fearful chasm with its outspread arms, and smiling through all the terrors of the scene.

This cataract, the most wonderful and amazing curiosity in the natural world, is formed by the precipitous descent of the river Niagara down a ledge of rocks of more than one hundred and sixty feet perpendicular height, into an abyss or basin below, of unknown, but probably much greater depth. The river Niagara is that portion of the St. Lawrence, by which the lakes Erie and Ontario are united.

Some idea of the immense quantity of water forced



NOTE.—Most of the description here given of Niagara River and Falls, is taken from "Penny's Tourist's Companion"; a work that should be in the possession of every true lover of Nature. The language and descriptive talent of the author, as will be seen by the few extracts here given, are in full keeping with the sublimity and beauty of his subject.



BRIDGE TO BATH ISLAND.

over the falls of Niagara, may be formed from the fact, that the lakes and tributaries which supply the river Niagara, cover a surface of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand square miles; and contain, as nearly as can be estimated, about one half of all the fresh water on the globe.

Niagara river is, in its whole course, quite in keeping with the stupendous cataract from which its principal interest is derived. There is nothing insignificant, nothing paltry, nothing commonplace about it, from the lake in which its vast floods have birth, to that which they supply. It is every where grand, mighty, and majestic. When spread to the dimensions of a little sea, it has no resemblance to a shoal; and when contracted to the breadth of a creek, it seems to possess the power of an ocean. The very interruptions it meets with in its way, seem placed there only to exhibit the immensity of its force. The basin which receives its prodigious far-falling volume, resembles an abyss without bounds to its capacity; and the compressed channel through which it then flows, seems to have opened its rock-bound banks to an imprisoned sea, that would have burst a passage, had escape been denied.

Making a sharp angle at the Falls, it rolls on through beautiful curves, in an almost straight direction for about two miles; then winds gracefully off to the left, and passing through a succession of noble bends, rushes, wild, impetuous and uncontrollable, into the Whirlpool, where, like a baffled Titan struggling with his bonds, it rages and plunges round the impenetrable barriers that hem it in; and at last, having gathered anew its mighty energies, rushes headlong on in a fresh direction, and bounds away, free, fearless, and triumphant.

Continuing in its new course—having turned less than a right-angle—but a short distance, it rolls away gradually to the west, and having gained its former direction, hurries on, inclining now to the right, and again bending to the left—here maddened by restraint, and there soothed by expansion, to the end of the mountain-plain, from the gasping jaws of which it rushes angrily forth, but soon recovering the serenity of its native seas, and no longer chafed or enraged, it flows quietly and smoothly on, through gentle curves and woding banks, to the sweet lake whose soft embrace it has



OUTLET OF THE WHIRLPOOL—CANADA SIDE.



Entrance to the Cave of the Winds.



Whirl Rock seen below, as it appeared before its fall.

come so far, and encountered so much, to meet, and in whose peaceful bosom it finally sinks to repose.

The Cataract is made up of three distinct falls. The Great Horse-Shoe Fall is between Iris Island and the Canada shore. The Central Fall is between Iris Island and Luna Island. The American Fall is between Luna Island and the American shore.

The Cave of the Winds is back of, or behind the Central Fall. Reascend the sloping bank to the Central Fall, and the Cave of the Winds is before you. At the entrance, you pause to look up at the projecting cliff, and the sparkling torrent that shoots off far above, falling far over, and far below you; and down at the piles of rock heaped up around, and the foam and the spray springing to light and loveliness from the rock-wave concussion. The mightiest throes give birth to the most beautiful things; and thus the rainbow was born of the deluge.

You are on the steps descending into the cavern. The majesty, the sublimity of the scene cannot escape your notice, and you will feel what I find it impossible to express. A wall of rock rises frowning on one side; the falling sheet arches the other. You see it leap from the cliff far above, and lash the rocks far below. You seem between two eternities, with a great mystery before you, whose secrets are about to be revealed. What a moment is this! From the vast cavern into which you are passing, comes the sound of a thousand storms. You hear the mad winds raging around the walls of their imprisonment, and mingling their fearful roar with the reverberating thunders of the cataract! The spray falls thick around you, and, almost overpowered with intense emotion, you hasten on, descend the steps, reach the bottom, instinctively retire from the rushing waters, and, having gained the centre and back of the cave, pause to look around. You seem all eyes, all ears, all soul! You are in the sublime sanctuary of Nature—How wonderful and fearful mysteries are above, beneath, and around you. God is Infinite, you are nothing! This is His temple, you are His worshiper! It is impossible in such a place to be irreverent. The proudest, here is meek; the haughtiest,



NIAGARA RIVER SUSPENSION BRIDGE.*

humble ; and the loftiest, lowly. The sights and sounds that crowd upon your gaze, and fill your ears, will be remembered to the latest day of your life ; nor will the emotions that swell your bosom and thrill your very soul, be ever forgotten.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, two and a half miles below the Falls, spans the immense chasm of Niagara River, and serves as a connecting link between two great nations.

This stupenduous work was commenced in February, 1848, under the superintendence of CHARLES ELLET, jr., of Philadelphia, and finished during that year.

The length of this wonderful fabric, from tower to tower, is eight hundred feet. It is twelve feet wide, two hundred and thirty feet above the surface of the river, and capable of sustaining a weight of two hundred and fifty tons. It certainly is a triumph of art. There, over the raging element, it hangs, gorgeous and sublime, as a fit associate and companion of the mighty stream it crosses.

The immense wire cables, eight in number, that look like an inverted rainbow of faded colors ; the strong towers over which they are suspended ; the solid fastenings in the rocks at each end ; the thick heavy planking that trembles at the lightest breeze, and undulates 'neath our footsteps,—combined with the sullen roar of the savage stream beneath us, and the giddy, painful height to which we are suspended, inspire us with the highest emotions of awe and sublimity.

There is another bridge of much greater length, though of less elevation, now in process of building, six miles and a half below this, at Lewiston, designed to connect this village with Queenston, on the Canada side. Its length between towers is some fourteen hundred feet, and will form, when completed, another great highway between Canada and the United States.

* From Burke's Guide to Niagara Falls.

MINNESOTA.



VIEW OF THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

THIS TERRITORY is bounded on the North by Canada West, on the East by Lake Superior and Wisconsin, on the South by Iowa, and on the West by the Rivers Missouri and White Earth, having an area of 160,000 square miles. It comprises all that portion of country situated at the head waters of Mississippi, Lake Superior, and many of the northern branches of the Missouri River. The face of the country is no where broken by mountain chains, although many portions are highly elevated, consisting of immense plateaus or table-land, which sends out from inexhaustible reservoirs, some of the largest streams on the face of the globe. But the greater part of this country, consists of rolling prairie, oak openings, with forests of pine, tamarack, beech, and the sugar-maple. In these immense uncultivated districts, are found all kinds of wild game: there is the bear; the fox, the large grey wolf, the deer, and the antelope. Also, the wild goose, the duck, and prairie hen. Pigeons in vast swarms likewise abound in these forests.

No country in the world has a greater number of rivers, lakes, and springs, than Minnesota. Besides the Mississippi and its innumerable branches, here the swollen flood of the Missouri finds a supply. Here the mighty St. Lawrence, with its wide-spread lakes, has its origin. And from these regions, Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods, and Rainy Lake draw their waters. These waters are well stocked with fish, that furnish the wild Indian and adventurous pioneer with food.

The lands are all well adapted to agriculture; barley, oats, wheat, and potatoes, are produced in abundance. The strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, and blueberry grow spontaneously, of a large size and an excellent quality.

Travelers, visiting this Territory, all speak in the most enthusiastic terms, of its picturesque scenery, of its lovely lakes, sparkling and cool springs, its falls and cascades, its healthy and bracing climate, and of the strange superstitions of the untutored Red Man that still roams over its wildernesses.

THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, rank as first among the curiosities of this Territory. The Mis-

Mississippi River at the falls, is 327 yards wide, and is divided into two unequal channels by Cataract Island, which extends several rods above and below the Falls, having a width of about one hundred yards.

The view on page 71 represents the Eastern channel, as it appeared in a state of nature. A dam has recently been thrown across to Cataract Island, so that the beauty of the fall is destroyed.

The fall of the Western channel has met with a still worse fate. The whole limestone rock, over which the waters poured in one unbroken sheet, and behind which travelers walked in safety, has lately broken away, so that the waters now run down an inclined plane, instead of driving over a precipice.

The fall of water, in either channel, is not more than 20 or 25 feet, and is sublime, only when taken in connection with the rough, savage scenery around.

ST. PAUL, the capital, and largest town in the Territory, is situated on the North or left bank of the Mississippi, 8 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 327 miles by water from Galena in Illinois. It has a population of over 1200 inhabitants, and is doubtless destined to be a large and important city.

ST. ANTHONY, at the Falls, is situated on the East side of the river, and is fast advancing in population and importance. It has an excellent water power, healthy location, and will, doubtless, be a place of fashionable resort.

MENDOTA, three miles above St. Paul, on the opposite side, is a small though important village, from its being at the mouth of the St. Peters River.

FORT SNELLING, directly across the St. Peters, from Mendota, is situated on a high bluff. The Military Reservation here, embraces about 100 square miles.

KAPOSA, an Indian village on the West bank of the Mississippi, and five miles below St. Paul, has a population of 300 souls.

STILLWATER, at the head of Lake St. Croix, is 18 miles by stage from St. Paul. Its population is about 1000.

PRIMBIA, about the size of Stillwater, is situated on Red River in latitude 49°. It is the most northern town in the Territory.

PILOT KNOW, 262 feet above low water, in the Mississippi, is a commanding eminence two miles from the mouth of St. Peters River.

MAIDEN'S ROCK, or Lover's Leap, is a high promontory, on the East side of Lake Pepin. Here a beautiful Indian maiden, it is said, being compelled to marry against her will, threw herself down upon the rocks beneath, and was picked up a lifeless corpse.

FOUNTAIN CAVE, so called from a rivulet of pure water that flows through it, is situated near the bank of the Mississippi, two and a half miles above St. Paul. It is 150 feet long, 20 wide, and composed of white sand-stone, resembling sugar-loaf.

PAINTED ROCK, two miles above Stillwater, on the St. Croix River, is a high precipice, on the face of which are, carved and painted, numerous images, figures, and hieroglyphics. This place is held in much veneration by the Indians.



CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA, as ceded to the United States by Mexico, is bounded by Oregon on the North, the Rocky Mountains on the East, Mexico on the South, and the Pacific Ocean on the West; comprising an area of 400,000 square miles.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA embraces nearly one half of this territory, or about 180,000 square miles; consisting of a large extent of land, bordering on the Pacific for 800 miles, having a uniform width of about 230 miles; and reaching from Oregon on the North, to Mexico on the South.

THE GOLD REGION is that portion which lies in the Valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers; where a greater quantity and abundance of the precious metal has been procured, than in any other part of the known world. The gold is found here in its virgin state, in three distinct deposits; 1st—in the sand and gravel beds; 2d—mixed with decomposed granite rock; and, 3d—mixed with *talco* slate.

THE CLIMATE of California varies very much in different parts. In the Valley of San Juan, it is said to be that of a paradise, mild, healthy, and serene. While in the Valleys of Sacramento and San Joaquin, it is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The year is divided into two seasons—the *wet* and the *dry*. The former commences in December and continues till March; the latter lasts during the remainder of the year.

Whether or not the soil and climate of California are adapted to agricultural purposes, is a question of much controversy. Wilkes gives it as his opinion, that the amount of arable land in this portion of California, will not exceed 12,000 square miles; though, by the process of irrigation, he thinks it would prove exceedingly productive.

As to the salubrity of the Climate, it may justly be remarked, that in no part of the world, could men expose themselves so much to the hardships of toil and deprivation, and suffer less from the effects, than in California.

The population at the present time, numbers as high as 300,000; and it is made up of the most heterogeneous and motley mass of human beings, of any other country under heaven. Here, every language is spoken; and here, after a lapse of thousands of years, the noise and confusion of Babel is again heard. Here are men of every profession and trade—of every rank and condition in life. Here are rich and poor, learned and unlearned; and, contrary to every other country, the true nobility are those that *dig the dirt*. And if this noble democratic principle will last, then California will have produced a corner-stone for the monument of true democracy, that will do more to commemorate her fame than the golden block taken from the Sierra Nevada, to adorn the monument of Columbia's honored Son.

The only good harbors of California, remarks Wilkes, are San Diego, San Francisco, and Bodega. There are besides several road-heads, which have been used as anchorages during the summer season, viz.: the Bays of Monterey, San Pedro, and Santa Barbara. San Diego is the most Southern port in the State, and is believed, by Bayard Taylor, to be the best on the Pacific coast, with the exception of Acapulco, in Mexico.

Bodega lies to the North of San Francisco ninety miles, and is of less importance than either of the others.

From California Sacramento's rolled,
Southward and west, through regions rich with gold.
To Sacramento drives San Jo-a-quin,
Its course north westward on the map is seen.



SAN FRANCISCO, the largest and by far the most important town in the State, is situated on a bay of the same name. In a commercial point of view, this city bids fair of becoming the emporium of the trade, the commerce, and the wealth, of the vast Pacific. With a railroad connecting it with the Atlantic, it would doubtless take rank among the first cities of the globe.

SACRAMENTO CITY, the second town in size and importance, is situated on the Sacramento River; by an inundation of which, it was once nearly destroyed. A levee has recently been thrown up, for the purpose of protecting it from further encroachments.

SUTTER, named in honor of Capt. Sutter, and situated at the head of navigation on the Sacramento, is noted as the point from which the roads issue leading to the Northern mines.

YUBA, at the junction of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, is a town of some importance from the country around it.

BROCKTON, the commercial depot for the Southern mines, is situated on the waters of the San Joaquin.

ALVARO, at the head of the Bay of San Francisco, is situated in one of the most fertile districts of California.

Among other towns of note, may be mentioned **SAN JOSE**, the present Capital of the State, and situated near the Southern extremity of the Bay of San Francisco.

UTAH, or the district of the **GRAND SALT LAKE**, called also **DESERAT**, is situated West of the Rocky Mountains, on the direct line of the great Overland Route to California. It is near the shores of this lake, that the Mormons have established themselves. From this place to the Gold Regions, the journey requires forty-five days, with wagons. Salt Lake, the waters of which are very salt and bitter, is about seventy miles long, and from forty to sixty wide; being elevated some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the lands around this lake are extremely fertile, while others are barren. Bear River, emptying in from the North, is exceedingly cold and transparent. Utah Lake, the waters of which are fresh, empties into Salt Lake, by the channel of the Utah River. The entire basin of the Great Salt Lake, or, more properly, the Territory of Utah, comprises an extent of land measuring 160,000 square miles; some portions of which are fertile and productive, but the greater part is composed of dry, arid, plains, the rivers of which have no outlet, and either evaporate in their course, or empty into dead salt lakes, or, more properly, pools of stagnant water covered over with a yellow skum, or saline incrustation. The country situated East of the Colorado, North of the Gila, and West of the Anahuac Mountains, comprises a vast extent of 150,000 square miles. It is very imperfectly known, but is represented by travelers that have passed through it, as containing mostly of high table-lands, dry, barren, and unproductive—many of the streams of which, including the Colorado, are salt and bitter.

KANSAS.

KANSAS, one of the new western States, lying between 37° and 40° N. lat., and between about 94° 20' and 107° W. lon. About 100 miles of the W. portion lies between 36° and 40° N. lat. It is bounded on the N. by Nebraska Territory; on the E. by the State of Missouri; on the S. by the Indian Territory and New Mexico; and W. by New Mexico and Utah. This State is about 430 miles in length, from E. to W., and 200 in its widest, and 130 in its W. part, including an area of nearly 114,700 square miles. The Rocky Mountains separate it from Utah, and the Missouri River forms a small part of the N. E. boundary.

Face of the Country.—The face of the country is nearly uniform from the State line to the base of the mountains, being one continued succession of gently undulating ridges and valleys; the general inclination of the ridges is N. and S., but they are thrown into various other directions by the course of the streams and the conformation of the valleys. The first district varies in width from 50 to 200 miles. The second district, separated from the first by a tortuous belt of 100 yards in width, presents to the eye a surface apparently of sand, but covered with grasses and rushes, especially in the valleys and hollows, where grass is abundant during the whole season. This district extends from Sandy Creek W. about 350 miles. The third district, a narrow, irregular belt, is a formation of sand and early limestone, continued E. from Nebraska. In this district occur these peculiar formations called "buttes," varying in width from 100 feet to several hundred yards, with flat surfaces, and nearly perpendicular sides, apparently formed by the subsidence of the surrounding land. The fourth district is somewhat similar to the first, at least along the base of the Black Hills, where it has been enriched for ages by the debris, but there is more wood upon it. The E. portion is pastoral, but the W., skirting the hills, fertile, finely timbered and watered, abounding in game, wild fruits and flowers. The fifth district, occupying the space between the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains, presents every variety of hill and dale, mountains and valleys, traversed by rivulets, and adorned with lakes; W. of this succeeds a sterile expanse of many miles, covered with waving lines of sand, and surrounded by peaks of bare granite; there are, however, some rich valleys, and the hollow murmur of rivulets may be heard beneath your feet. The first district is unrivaled in fertility, and has valuable forest trees, including hickory, ash, walnut, and sugar-maple, but it is not quite so well timbered as the country in the same range in Missouri. The valley of the Kansas is here from 50 to 40 miles wide, has a deep alluvium, and is very productive. The valley of the Missouri is of a similar character. Between the Nebraska and Platte Rivers, says Professor James, the surface of the country presents a continued succession of small rounded hills, becoming larger as you approach the rivers. The soil is deep and repose on beds of argillaceous sandstone and secondary limestone. The second district is underlain by sandstone; the basis of the third is not known, nor is that of the fourth and fifth. Coal is believed to exist plentifully in the last two, as well as an abundant supply of water-power.

Rivers.—The rivers following the declination of the country all have an E. or S. E. course, with the exception of some of the smaller tributaries. The Missouri forms the N. E. boundary through nearly a degree of latitude, with but little variation to the W., though with many windings. The Kansas, the largest river whose course is mostly within the State, joins the Missouri just before this river enters the State of Missouri. Including its main branches, the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks, it has a course of from 600 to 1000 miles. The latter runs nearly through the middle of the State in a direction a little N. of E. The Republican Fork rises in the N. W. of Kansas, but soon passes into Nebraska, which it traverses for from 200 to 300 miles, when it returns to Kansas, and joins the Smoky Hill Fork in about lat. 36° 10' N., and lon. 96° 40' W. The Osage rises near 37° W. lon., S. of the Kansas, and passes E. into Missouri. The Arkansas rises on the W. boundary, and has, with the exception of a slight bend into New Mexico, about half its course in this State. The Neosho, the Verdigris, and

the Little Arkansas are its principal tributaries from Kansas, all in the S. E. portion. The Little Osage and Marmaton have their sources in this State. The Platte has its origin in the N. of Kansas, and runs N. into Nebraska. Steamboats ascend the Kansas to Fort Riley, and the Arkansas, at high water, 100 miles within the State. The rivers in general have broad, shallow beds, which, in dry seasons, form little more than a series of pools.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Prominent among these stands Pike's Peak, near the W. border of Kansas, which soars to the estimated height of 12,000 feet, and is always covered with snow. The usual variety, that characterizes mountainous regions, of gorge, precipice, pass, peak, valley, and cascade, is here exhibited. The South Park is a beautiful natural enclosure, covered with grass and surrounded by mountains, at a great elevation above the sea. The buttes have been already referred to. Even in the E. and middle sections, splendid panoramic views may be enjoyed from the river-bluffs, which rise from 50 to 200 feet.

Minerals.—Reddish, yellow, and blue limestone, with a tendency to crystallization, chert, granite, felspar, red sandstone, (often occurring in boulders of several tons weight,) and coal in several places, are the known minerals, besides pebbles of granite, quartz, and porphyry, with some large boulders of porphyritic granite.

Forest Trees.—For 300 miles W. of the Missouri, several varieties of oak, ash, sycamore, hickory, buckeye, walnut, hackberry, sugar-maple, and sumac are found in considerable abundance on the river-bottoms; while in the second district timber is very scarce, except a few cottonwood and willow-trees on the margin of the streams. In the mountainous regions of the W., forests of cedar, pine, poplar, and quaking-ash clothe the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, while the river-bottoms are covered with cottonwood, willow, box-elder, cherry, currant, and service bushes.

Zoology.—The buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, prairie dogs, and squirrels are among the quadrupeds; and of the feathered tribes there are the wild turkey and goose, prairie hen, partridge, golden oriole, blue jay, red-bird, crow, and a great variety of the smaller birds. Among the reptiles is the horned frog.

Forts and Stations.—First among these are the forts; viz: Fort Riley, near the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks of the Kansas; Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, 31 miles above the mouth of the Kansas; Fort Atkinson, on the Arkansas, near the 100° of W. lon.; and Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas, between 103° and 104° W. lon. The stations are, Walnut Creek Post-office, on the Arkansas, at the mouth of the creek of that name, and near the 99° of W. lon.; Big Timber, a favorite council-ground and rendezvous, 35 miles below Bent's Fort; Pueblo de San Carlos, on the Upper Arkansas, in the 105° of W. lon.; a post-office at the Delaware City, 10 miles above the mouth of Kansas; Elm Grove, a noted camping-ground, 25 miles W. of Westport, Missouri; and Council Grove, a famed stopping-place on the Santa Fe trail, in about 36½° N. lat., and 96½° W. lon. There are besides a large number of missionary stations, among which are the Kickapoo, 4 miles above Fort Leavenworth; the Iowa and Sac, near the N. boundary; the Shawnee, (Methodist,) 6 miles up the Kansas; and 3 miles from it the Baptist, and at 3 miles the Friends' School. Sixty miles up the Kansas is the Catholic mission among the Pottawatomies; Meeker's Ottawa mission, S. of the Kansas River, near the Missouri line; and near it the Baptist Missionary and Labor School; and the Catholic Osage mission, on the Neosho River, in the S. E. of the State, which has one of the largest missions and schools in Kansas, and has 10 missionary stations within 50 miles of it, which are visited monthly from it.

Government and History.—The government of Kansas is similar to that of other western States of the United States. Kansas formed part of the great Louisiana purchase acquired from France in 1803, and subsequently formed parts of the Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territories.

NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA, a territory of the United States, lying between 36° and 49° N. lat., and between 96° and 119° W. lon. Length, from N. to S., 633 miles; greatest length from E. to W., about 1000 miles; greatest breadth, from E. to W., about 400 miles. It covers an area of about 235,000 square miles, or land enough to form six such States as Illinois. This vast tract is bounded on the N. by British America, E. by the States of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, (from which it is separated by the Missouri and White Earth rivers,) S. by the State of Kansas, and W. by Utah and Washington territories and the State of Oregon, from which it is separated by the Rocky Mountains.

Face of the Country.—The greater part of this territory, so far as is known, seems to consist of high prairie land. A chain of highlands, called the Black Hills, runs from near the Platte River, in a N. E. direction, to the Missouri River, which they approach in about 160° W. lon., dividing the waters running into the Yellowstone from those flowing into the Missouri, below its great south-eastern bend. On the W., the Rocky Mountains rear their lofty summits, in some instances above the snow line, and send out spurs into Nebraska. Fremont's Peak, the loftiest known summit in this chain, in the United States, on the W. border of this territory, is 13,670 feet in height, and Long's Peak, at the S. W. extremity, about 12,000 feet. A recent authority, writing on the spot, thus speaks of Nebraska: "The soil, for a space varying from 50 to 100 miles W. of the Missouri River, is nearly identical with that of Missouri and Iowa. The highlands are open prairie grounds covered with grasses; the river bottom a deep, rich loam, shaded by dense forest trees. From this district to about the mouth of the Running Water River is one boundless expanse of rolling prairie, so largely intermingled with sand as to be unfit for agriculture, but carpeted with succulent grasses. A third district, extending in a belt many miles E. and W. of the Mandan Villages, on the west N. bend of the Missouri, and southward across the N. boundary of the territory, is a formation of marl and earthy limestone, which cannot be otherwise than very productive. A fourth district, lying N. of the Missouri River, is a succession of undulating plains, fertile, but rather dry, and covered with a thick sward of grass, on which feed immense herds of bison, elk, and deer. A fifth district is at the base of the Black Hills, extending from thence to the Rocky Mountains, and including the valleys of the Yellowstone, Marias, and other smaller rivers. The valley of the Yellowstone is spacious, fertile, and salubrious. The streams are fringed with trees, from whence the valley spreads many miles to the mountains. This region is one of the finest on the globe." Coal has been found in the north-western counties of Missouri, and it is probable may be found in the south-west portion of Nebraska. The limestone formation of Missouri and Iowa extends over the first district of Nebraska, described in the passage just quoted. Beyond that district the formation is sandstone, and rocks of the diluvial period—the former N. and W. of the Missouri, chiefly, and the latter N. of it. Coal has been seen cropping out in various places along the Nebraska River, in the S. W. part of the territory, by Fremont and other travelers.

The first district is the only really good agricultural region at present. It is a rich loam, finely timbered and watered. The second is strictly pastoral. The third has soil, but is destitute of timber, and very sparsely supplied with springs. The fourth also has soil, but has the same drawbacks. The fifth, as already stated, is one of the finest regions on the globe in the same latitude.

Rivers.—This extensive tract is traversed by the Missouri, one of the most important rivers on the globe, which takes its rise on the western border of Nebraska, among the declivities of the Rocky Mountains, runs N. E. for about 1000 miles, to 46° 30' N. lat.; receiving a large number of affluents from the N., and the Yellowstone, nearly 1000 miles long, with a multitude of sub-tributaries from the N.,—then turning to the S. E., pursues its course for 1800 miles further, having its flood of waters swelled by the influx of a constant succession of streams, among which the principal are in the order named—the Little Missouri, the Mandanishah or Lower White Earth, the Niobrara and its affluent the Kehah Pahah, and the Nebraska or Platte River, all within the territory. The most important of the N. tributaries, beginning at the W., are the Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson Rivers (whose confluence forms the main stream),

followed by the Dearborn, Marias, Milk, Upper White Earth, and numerous small streams. The Platte or Nebraska, which gives name to the territory, rises in two branches, one in the W. of Kansas, and the other in the S. W. part of Nebraska, and flows E. for about 1200 miles through the S. part of this region. The Big Horn and Tongue Rivers are the principal tributaries of the Yellowstone. The Missouri is navigable to the Great Falls, about 500 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and Colonel Sievier is of opinion it might be navigated by small steamboats 500 or 600 miles above the Falls. The Yellowstone has been navigated for 80 miles by steamboats, and it may be ascended 200 or 300 farther by flatboats. The El Paso steamboat ascended the Nebraska, in the spring of 1853, to the distance of 400 or 500 miles, but this river can only be navigated at the highest water, and even then the navigation is difficult. As its name imports, it is broad and shallow, and during the dry season is, in parts, only a series of pools. The spring freshets in the Missouri usually occur about the 1st of June.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The Great Falls of the Missouri, and the gorge above, enclosed with perpendicular rocks 1500 feet high, may claim the first place among the striking natural objects of this territory. The Falls extend through a space of many miles, and vary in height from 19 to 87 feet, the height of the Great Fall. Near 42° N. lat. and 102° W. lon., on the head waters of Lower White Earth River or Mandanishah, and between Fort Laramie and the Missouri, is a remarkable tract or valley, about 30 miles wide, and perhaps 50 or 60 long, called *Mauvaises Terres*, or "bad lands," from its thin, sterile soil, which is covered with only a very scanty growth of grass. The appearance of this region presents a most striking contrast to that of the adjacent country. "From the uniform, monotonous, and open prairies, the traveler suddenly descends 100 or 200 feet into a valley that looks as if it had sunk away from the surrounding world, leaving standing all over it thousands of abrupt irregular prismatic and columnar masses, frequently capped with irregular pyramids, and stretching up to a height of from 100 to 300 feet or more. So thickly are these natural towers studded over the surface of this extraordinary region, that the traveler threads his way through deep, confined, labyrinthine passages, not unlike the narrow irregular streets and lanes of some quaint old town of the European continent. One might almost imagine oneself approaching some magnificent city of the dead, where the labor and genius of forgotten nations had left behind them the monuments of their art and skill." In one sense, this region is truly a great "city of the dead," as it contains, in the most extraordinary profusion, the fossil skeletons of various tribes of animals now extinct, particularly of the *Pachydermata*. Among others, there was found a nearly entire skeleton of the *Palmæotherium*, eighteen feet in length. Unhappily its substance was too fragile to admit of removal. Fremont's Peak, 13,670 feet high, and Long's Peak, 12,000 feet high, both already referred to, lie in the W. and S. W. part of the territory, the former immediately on the boundary of Oregon. The bluffs, which often reared for several miles from the rivers, frequently rise from 50 to 500 feet above the bottom-lands, and present the appearance of castles, towers, domes, ramparts, terraces, &c. In the third district described above, elevations called *buttes* by the Canadian French and *cervos* by the Spaniards, are profusely scattered. Here and there the traveler finds surfaces varying in diameter from 100 feet to a mile, elevated from 15 to 50 feet above the surrounding surface. They are not hills or knobs, the sides of which are more or less steep and covered with grass. Their sides are nearly perpendicular, their surfaces flat, and often covered with mountain cherries and other shrubs. They have the appearance of having been suddenly elevated above the surrounding surface by some specific cause."

Climate.—In a region extending through 9° of latitude and 16° of longitude there must necessarily be considerable variation in temperature and climate. Though the climate of Nebraska has not been accurately ascertained, enough is known, however, for practical purposes. In Eastern Nebraska, vegetation is some weeks later than in Iowa, and in the vicinity of the mountains some weeks later still. From the city of St. Louis, traveling either northward or westward, the climate becomes colder about in the same degree—the difference of elevation traveling west being about equivalent in its effects to the difference of latitude traveling north. Snow falls at the foot

of the mountains about the 1st of September, and at Council Bluffs about the 1st of November. These may be regarded as the extremes.

Soil and Timber.—We will briefly recapitulate the best soils as far as ascertained. Near the R. R. extremity the soil is often 18 feet deep. The valleys of the Yellowstone and its tributaries are represented as the garden of Nebraska. For about 100 miles W. of the Missouri River, says Hild, the prairie through which the Nebraska passes is very rich and admirably adapted to cultivation; and the whole "divide" for the distance named, between the Kansas and Nebraska, is a soil easy to till and yielding heavy crops. Much of the prairie region, where suitable, is yet covered with rich pastures. Deficiency of timber is the great want of Nebraska; yet there are many well timbered districts. There are dense forests of cottonwood, on the Missouri bottoms, from the mouth of the Nebraska to Minnesota, and on the bluffs and highlands bordering the Missouri River, large tracts of timber, besides countless groves of oak, black walnut, lime, slippery elm, ash, &c. The Nebraska Valley is stated to be densely wooded for many miles on each side, to a distance of more than 100 miles above its mouth, and the valleys of the rivers and streams between it and the Lower White Earth are sufficiently well timbered for dense settlement. The space between the Yellowstone and Missouri is also said to be well wooded. Fir, pine, spruce, and cedar are found in the region of the Black Hills and Rocky Mountains, and may, at a future day, furnish lumber to the eastern portion of the territory, by floating it down the great rivers Yellowstone, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Animals.—This country is the paradise of the hunter and trapper. The grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat, sheep, antelope inhabit the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Otters, panthers, black bears, deer, elk, and wolves are also found.

Commerce.—The fur and peltry trade constitutes the commerce of this vast region. Steamboats ascend the Missouri above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and up the latter river 300 miles.

Ports and Harbors.—The principal ports are Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort St. Vrain, Fort Benson, Fort Union, Fort Clark, Fort Pierce, Fort Mansel, Berthoud, and Alexander. Among the prominent stations are Bellevue, Nebraska Depot, Nebraska Centre Post-office, and Table Creek Post-office. Omaha City, the capital, and Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, 25 miles above Kansasville, Iowa.

Population. The population is almost wholly composed of the aborigines, though emigration has already begun to flow in rapidly since the organization of the territory in May, 1854. The principal tribes of Indians are the Mandans, Minnitaros, Gros, Ojibos, Omahas, Ponchas, Pawnees, Ricarros or Aricaras, Gros Ventres, Fall or Rapid Indians, Black Feet, Micaceras, and a colony of Half-Breeds.

History.—The valley of the Missouri was first visited by Father Marquette, in the last half of the 17th century. La Salle followed him in 1681-2. Nebraska formed a part of the great grant of the Mississippi Valley to Grant, in 1713, and was the object of Law's celebrated Mississippi Scheme. This territory came into possession of the United States in 1803, as a part of the Louisiana purchase, and successively formed parts of that and the Missouri and Indian territories. In 1804-5 an expedition commanded by Lewis and Clark, under the direction of the United States government, ascended the Missouri River, wintered at Fort Mandan, and the next spring crossed the Rocky Mountains to the present State of Oregon, and are believed to have been the first explorers of the interior and western parts of Nebraska. In May, 1854, the Congress of the United States created this region into a separate territory, reserving, however, the right to subdivide it.

OREGON.

OREGON, a State forming the most western portion of the domain of the United States of North America, as restricted by the recent act of Congress creating the Territory of Washington, is bounded on the N. by Washington Territory, from which it is separated by the Columbia River and the 46th parallel of N. latitude; E. by the Rocky Mountains, which divide it from Nebraska; S. by Utah territory and the State of California, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It lies between 42° and 46° 20' N. lat., and between 109° 30' and 121° 3' W. lon., being about 750 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and 278 miles in width, including an area of 185,930 square miles.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—Oregon is usually divided into three portions, viz: the Lower Country, or portion next the ocean; the Middle Country, or that part which lies between the Cascade Range and the Blue Mountains; and the Upper Country, or that portion which lies between the Blue and Rocky Mountains. On approaching Oregon from the sea, it presents the same bold, iron-bound coast as California, but with this difference, that the coast range, instead of running parallel with the Pacific, is composed of a series of highlands, nearly at right angles with the shore, through whose valleys, the streams of the Callapuya or Callapooya Mountains (the western limit of the Willamette Valley) descend to the ocean. The first section is about from 75 to 120 miles in breadth, and includes the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River Valleys, the first running parallel with the sea, and the others at right angles to it. The last are S. of the Willamette Valley. The large valleys vary in length from 40 to 160 miles, and from 5 to 85 miles in width. One remarkable feature of the

Willamette Valley is the Buttes, high, conical, insulated hills, of about 1000 feet in height. The Middle section covers a breadth of 160 miles, and is mostly an elevated plateau. The Upper Country occupies the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, and is mostly a sterile and dreary region, covered with lava, through which the rivers cut their channels to a great depth; in many places their rocky beds are inaccessible to man or beast. Oregon may be emphatically called a mountainous country. Beginning at the E., we have the lofty summits of the Rocky Mountains—reaching (in Fremont's Peak) an elevation of 13,570 feet—separating the Mississippi Valley from the Pacific region, and sending off spurs in a westerly direction. About half-way between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific are the Blue Mountains, running nearly N. and S., but still sending off ridges in different directions. These mountains sometimes rise to the snow region, but are generally from 3000 to 4000 feet in height. The Cascade Range, having the loftiest known peaks of any mountains in the United States, extend from 60° N. latitude (nearly parallel with the Pacific) to the southern part of Old California, at distances (in Oregon) varying from about 80 to 140 miles. Mount Hood, Mount Jefferson, Mount Pitt or McLaughlin are the principal peaks in Oregon, of which the first, 14,000 feet in elevation above the sea level, is the highest, and seems to be a dormant volcano. Finally comes the coast range, called in Oregon the Callapooya Mountains; these, as has been stated, send off spurs at right angles with the ocean. The Three Buttes and Three Teton, about the bases of the Rocky Mountains, are conical elevations of considerable magnitude. The Salmon Mountains cross the middle of

the eastern portion of Oregon in an E. and W. direction.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of Oregon have scarcely begun to be developed; gold has been found in various places, from Port Orford to Burnt and Powder Rivers. The Secretary of the Treasury's Report for 1854, gives \$13,535 as the amount of gold deposited at the mint, the product of Oregon.

Rivers, Bays, and Lakes.—There is no very considerable bay in Oregon. The Columbia, the greatest river on the Pacific slope of the Continent, forms half the northern boundary, from the point where it strikes the 46th parallel to its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. Its great branch, the Snake or Lewis River, and its tributaries, the Salmon, Henry, Malheur, and Owyhee, drain the great valley between the Rocky and Blue Mountains. Lewis River rises in the S. E., and pursuing a N. W. course about 900 miles, passes into Washington Territory, where it joins the Columbia soon after. The Wallawalla, Umatilla, John Day's, and Fall, E. of the Cascade Mountains, and the Willamette, W., are the other principal affluents of the Columbia from this State. The Umpqua and Rogue's River, (entirely in Oregon,) and the Klamath, which passes into California, empty directly into the Pacific from the S. W. of this State. There are several small lakes between the Cascade and Blue Mountains, and near the base of the Rocky Mountains. The principal of the former are Klamath, Abert, Pitt's, Salt, and Sylknille; and of the latter Godere and Jackson's. The Columbia is navigable to the Cascade Range, about 130 miles from the sea, for large vessels, and above the cascades for boats. The Willamette, is navigable to Portland, and sometimes even to the Falls, for ocean craft. Above the Falls, large steamboats may run for 80 miles during 8 months. The Umpqua is navigable 25 miles for steamers, and vessels drawing 12 feet may enter its mouth. The Klamath is also navigable for a short distance. There are few capes or harbors on the coast of Oregon, which is remarkably free from great sinuosities. The most important capes are Cape Blanco, or Oxford, Cape Foulweather, and Point Adams. The harbors are the Columbia River, much obstructed by sandbars and shoals, but admitting vessels of 16 feet draught, and the Umpqua River, which may be ascended by vessels drawing 8 feet water for a short distance.

Soil and Productions.—It will be inferred from what has been said of the face of the country that much of Oregon is unfit for tillage; in the upper country or eastern portion it is almost wholly so, as far as known, both from the aridity of the soil and the irregularity of the climate. The central portion, though not generally cultivable, affords in many places excellent pasturage; but even the pastoral portion is but a small part of the whole. The great resource of the Oregonian farmers is the country W. of the Cascade Range, especially in the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue's River Valleys. The former is rarely surpassed in fertility. Wheat is here the staple; the cool evenings and the drought in the latter part of summer being unfavorable to Indian corn. Besides wheat, oats, barley, turnips, and most of the fruits and vegetables of the Middle States flourish. The indigenous fruits are the crabapple, a large red plum, strawberries, raspberries, and other berries. The bottoms of the Colum-

bia are very rich alluvial, but incapable of cultivation, from their liability to be overflowed; they may, however, form good pasture-lands for stock. Those portions which are beyond the reach of overflow (as the district about Fort Vancouver) are exceedingly productive. On the triangle formed by the Columbia on the N. and the Pacific on the W., is a tract of land of great fertility, extending back 25 miles to the mountains. This is not suited to wheat, but very fruitful in potatoes, oats, peas, turnips, and other vegetables, and is excellent for pasturage. According to the census of 1850, Oregon had under cultivation 182,867 acres of land, producing 211,943 bushels of wheat; 106 of rye; 2918 of Indian corn; 61,214 of oats; 6686 of peas and beans; 91,826 of potatoes; 29,686 pounds of wool; 211,464 of butter; 36,980 of cheese; orchard products valued at \$1,271; market do., \$80,241; live stock, \$1,876,189; and slaughtered animals, \$104,580.

Forest Trees.—Oregon is particularly celebrated for its forests of gigantic pine. A species of fir, called Lambert's pine, grows in the lower region to an enormous size, sometimes attaining a height of nearly 800 feet, and a girth of 40 feet, and often from 24 to 36 feet. This is the greatest timber of the country, and is largely exported to the Sandwich Islands and to California. The other timber is the hemlock, cedar, oak, ash, maple, laurel, pine, willow, balm of Gilead, dogwood, cottonwood, and alder. The oak, next to the fir, is the most valuable wood, and is found mostly in the Willamette and Umpqua Valleys.

Animals.—The wild animals are deer, black and grizzly bears, elks, foxes, wolves, antelopes, beavers, muskrats, and martens. In spring and fall, geese, ducks, and other waterfowl are abundant. Large quantities of salmon are caught in the Columbia River and its tributaries.

Government.—The government is similar to that of all other western States.

History.—Oregon seems to have been first trodden by European feet about 1775, when a Spanish navigator visited Juan de Fuca Straits. Cook coasted along its shores in 1778. The Columbia River is believed to have been first made known to the civilized world in 1791, by Captain Gray, of the ship Columbia, of Boston, United States, who saw the mouth of the river, but did not enter it till May of the next year, when he gave it the name of his ship. From this time up to 1804, the coast of Oregon was occasionally visited by British and American fur-traders. In that year President Jefferson sent out an exploring party under Lewis and Clarke, who passed the winter of 1805-6 at the mouth of the Columbia. After this period, overland expeditions by fur-traders became common, and these, with the British Hudson Bay Company, held joint possession of the country, (but not without jealous rivalries and bloody contests,) till the treaty of 1846, which gave all below 49° N. latitude to the United States. Emigration from the United States, for the purpose of settlement commenced in 1839. There is no doubt that in future time Oregon will play an important part in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, and particularly that of the Polynesian groups. In 1853 the territory of Washington was separated from the N. part of Oregon.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, a territory occupying the extreme N. W. portion of the domain of the United States of North America. It is bounded on the N. by the Straits of Juan de Fuca (which separates it from Vancouver's Island) and British America, E. by the Rocky Mountains, S. by Oregon, (the Columbia River forming about half the boundary line,) and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It lies (with the exception of a small bend in the Columbia River) between 46° and 49° N. lat., and between 110° and 125° W. lon.; being about 600 miles in its greatest length from E. to W., and about 200 in width from N. to S., forming nearly a parallelogram, with an area of perhaps 128,022 square miles.

Face of the Country and Mountains.—The same general description of the surface as given in Oregon will apply to Washington, except that the Blue Mountain Range is more broken and scattered N. of the Columbia River. The principal peaks of the Cascade Range in this division are Mount St. Helen's, Mount Adams, Mount Rainier, and Mount Baker. Mount Olympus, the highest peak of the Coast Range, has an elevation of 8,197 feet. Most of these peaks are clothed with perpetual snow. Mount St. Helen's and Mount Rainier have been respectively estimated at 13,300 and 12,000 feet elevation.

Minerals.—There has been little opportunity as yet to develop the mineral resources of this new territory. Coal has, however, been discovered on or near Bellingham Bay, accompanied by the new red sandstone, which furnishes a fine building material; 20 or 30 miles up the Cowlitz River, and in the region about Puget's Sound, in abundance. Fossil copal exists on the shores of the Pacific, N. of the Columbia River.

Rivers, Bays, Sounds, and Islands.—The Columbia River enters the territory from British America, and crosses it first in a S. W., and then in a S. direction, till it arrives a little below 46° N. lat., when it turns westwardly and forms the S. boundary from the point just named to its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. This river divides Washington Territory into two parts, having the larger portion on the E. The Okanogan from British America is its principal branch on the N., and Yakima in the southern part of the territory; both of these rivers enter the Columbia from the W. On the E., proceeding in order southwardly, its tributaries are the Flathead or Clarke's, Spokane, Saptin or Lewis, and Walla Walla Rivers. The Clarke's and Lewis are large rivers, having their sources in the Rocky Mountains; all run in a N. W. direction. The Lewis and the Walla Walla have the principal part of their courses in Oregon. The Spokane drains the middle of the E. division; McGillivray's or Flatbow drains the N. E. part of Washington, and joins the Columbia in British America. The Cowlitz, the principal branch of the Columbia W. of the Cascade Range, has a course of perhaps 100 miles. Chehalis or Chickalees, about 130 miles long, is the only river of importance discharging its waters directly into the Pacific from this territory, except the Columbia. The Straits of Juan de Fuca, between Washington and Vancouver's Island, connect the Pacific Ocean with Admiralty Inlet, Puget's Sound, and Hood's Canal, all arms of a great bay extending about 80 or 70 miles

in a S. direction from the Gulf of Georgia, and all navigable for the largest ships, which may moor to the very banks, such is the precipitousness of its shores. Gray's Harbor, an expansion at the mouth of the Chehalis River, in about 47° N. lat., has capacity for only a small amount of shipping. The Columbia, though navigable for ocean craft to the Cascades, is much obstructed near its mouth by sandbars and shallows, which make the navigation difficult, and have caused the loss of many vessels. The rest of this, as well as other rivers in Washington, are only navigable by boats and canoes, being much obstructed by rapids and falls. The principal of these are Kettle Falls in the Columbia River, just below the mouth of Clarke's River. Shoalwater Bay, S. of Gray's Harbor, opens into the Pacific by a narrow inlet. Bellingham Bay is an arm of the Gulf of Georgia near the N. W. extremity of Washington. A large lake, surrounded by extensive prairies, is reported to have been found some 10 or 20 miles back from the bay. Elliott Bay is on the E. side of Admiralty Inlet. There are several lakes in Washington, mostly in the eastern portion, near the foot of the Rocky Mountains, among which is Flathead Lake, one of the sources of Clarke's River, and Lake Kulle-spelm, an expansion of the same river. The rivers of Washington, particularly W. of the Cascade Mountains, having their sources in those snowy summits, are liable to sudden floods, which inundate the lowlands on their shores. The rapids and falls abound in splendid sites for mill-seats. Cape Flattery, the entrance of Juan de Fuca Straits, and Cape Disappointment, within the entrance of the Columbia River, are the principal capes. There are no large islands on this coast. The most important is Destruction or Isle of Grief, about 40 miles S. of Cape Flattery. In Admiralty Inlet is Whidby's Island, about 40 miles long, covered with fertile prairie, and noted for its deer. It has sufficient timber, but a scarcity of water. North west of it are the Arroe Islands, so valuable for their fisheries.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate is very similar to that of Oregon, with some variations caused by difference of latitude and local peculiarities. The same may be said of the soil.

Forest Trees.—Washington abounds in fine timber. Here is the same species of gigantic fir tree which is found in Oregon and California.

Animals.—Among the wild animals are the elk, deer, bear, fox, otter, beaver, muskrat, and rabbit. Among birds, swans, geese, brant, gulls, ducks, eagles, grouse, pheasants, partridges, and woodcock. Fish also abounds. Cod, mackerel, halibut, herring, and flounders; and of shell fish, the oyster, crab, clam, lobster, and many other species are found.

Internal Improvements.—A road is opened from Puget's Sound to Walla Walla, on the Columbia River, and to Mary's Valley. The exploring party under Governor Stevens found, near the sources of Maria's River, a pass suitable for a railroad, estimated to be 2500 feet lower than the South Pass of Fremont.

Population.—Of its population we have no separate statistics.

Government.—The Government is in all respects similar to that of other territories.

UTAH.

UTAH, a territory of the United States of North America, originally a part of the territory of Upper California, ceded to the United States by the treaty with Mexico in 1848, was erected into a separate territory in 1850. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon, E. by Indian Territory and New Mexico, S. by New Mexico, and on the W. by California. The Rocky Mountains separate it from Indian Territory, and the Sierra Nevada partly from California. It lies between 37° and 42° N. lat., and between 105° 30' and 120° W. lon., being about 700 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and 347 miles broad from N. to S., and including an area of 269,170 square miles, or 172,268,800 acres, of which only 16,833 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country, &c. &c.—This extensive region is generally an elevated and barren table-land, divided into unequal portions by the Sierra Madre Mountains, but having the larger to the W. of them. The western section, known as the Great or Fremont Basin, is hemmed in by mountains on all sides, having the Blue Mountains of Oregon on the N., the Wahsatch Mountains on the E., the Sierra Nevada on the W., and transverse spurs of the Rocky Mountains on the S. The basin has an extent of about 600 miles from E. to W., by 350 miles from N. to S., and a general elevation of from 4000 to 5000 feet above the level of the sea, "with its own system of lakes and rivers, but having no communication with the ocean." The eastern portion is covered with a white incrustation of saline and alkaline matter, and the western with a mixture of salt, sand, and clay, in which animals sink to their knees. Several detached mountains traverse this basin, the principal of which are the Humboldt River Mountains, which run from N. to S. near the centre of the basin, having an elevation of from 2000 to 5000 feet above the surrounding country. The Wahsatch Mountains rise from 4000 to 7000 feet above the neighboring valleys, and some reach the height of perpetual snow. Some of the valleys in the southern part of the settled country have an elevation of about 6000 feet above the level of the sea. A great valley, more sterile even than the western section, occupies the region between the Wahsatch and the Rocky Mountains.

Lakes and Rivers.—Great Salt Lake is the prominent object to be considered in treating of the waters of Utah. This extensive and peculiar sheet of water, lying N. E. from the centre of the territory, is about 70 miles long and 30 miles wide, with no visible outlet. The water is so highly saline that no living thing can exist in it, and by the evaporation in hot weather, leaves on its shores a thick incrustation of salt. About 25 miles S. of this, and communicating with it by the river Jordan, is Utah Lake, a body of fresh water about 35 miles in length. It is stored with trout and other fish. These lakes are elevated from 4200 to 4500 feet above the sea. Pyramid Lake, on the slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is, according to Fremont, about 700 feet higher than Salt Lake, and receives its name from a pyramidal rock which rises from the midst of its waters. In the interior are several small lakes, which are the recipients of the streams of the

interior basin, and are often mere sinks or sloughs. The most important of these known are Nicollet Lake, about the middle of the territory, and Lake Ashley, perhaps 70 miles S. of it. Near the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, are also several lakes, which receive the waters of the eastern slope of these mountains. The principal of these are Mud, Pyramid, Carson's, and Walker's Lakes. About 50 miles E. of Pyramid Lake is Humboldt's Lake, formed by the waters of Humboldt River. These lakes have evidently no outlet but by evaporation, which in some instances, in hot weather, reduces them to mere marshes or sinks.

As before stated, the rivers of the Great Basin have no apparent connexion with the ocean, but all either discharge themselves into the interior lakes, or are absorbed by the sands of the deserts. The largest of these streams is the Humboldt River, having its sources in the western declivities of the mountain of that name, and flows S. W. about 300 miles into the lake above described. One of the overland routes to California is along this river, whose shores afford a precarious pasturage for the animals of the caravans. The Nicollet River rises in the S. part of the territory, flows N., and then W. for nearly the same distance as the Humboldt, and empties itself into Nicollet Lake. In the N. E. part of the basin Bear River enters the territory from Oregon, and is the principal tributary of Great Salt Lake. The Green and Grand Rivers traverse the eastern basin or valley, and thence flow S. W. into New Mexico. The Grand River, the most eastern branch, rising in the Rocky Mountains, flows S. W. to meet Green River, which is the larger tributary, and has its sources in the S. E. part of Oregon. The former has a course of about 300, and the latter of about 400 miles.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Of these there is no scarcity in this widely extended territory. Among the most remarkable objects of this region is the Great Salt Lake. In the saltiness of its waters, in the circumstance of its having no outlet, and being fed from another smaller and fresh water lake, (with which it is connected by a stream called the "Jordan,") and in the rugged and repulsive character of some portions of the surrounding region, it bears a remarkable resemblance to the Dead Sea of Palestine. Instead, however, of lying 1000 feet below, it is more than 4000 feet above the level of the sea; its waters, moreover, being an almost pure solution of common salt, are free from that pungency and nauseous taste which characterize those of the Dead Sea. The Pyramid Lake, already referred to, embosomed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, with the singular pyramidal mount rising from its transparent waters to the height of perhaps 600 feet, and walled in by almost perpendicular precipices, in some places 3000 feet high, has nothing, we believe, similar to it within the borders of the United States. The Boiling Springs, in about 117° 30' W. lon., and 39° N. lat., are described by Fremont as boiling up at irregular intervals with much noise. The largest basin he represents as being several hundred feet in circumfer-

ence, and having a circular space at one end 15 feet in diameter, entirely filled with boiling water. A pole 16 feet in length was entirely submerged on thrusting it down near the centre. The temperature of the water near the edge was 206°. The same authority describes an appearance similar to the mirages of the great deserts of the Old World. In traveling over the salt deserts of the Fremont Basin, they saw their party reflected in the air, probably, as Fremont suggests, from saline particles floating in the atmosphere.

Climate.—As elsewhere remarked, the climate of the great plateau between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains seems to partake of the characteristics of the great Tartar plains of Asia.

Soil, &c.—The greater part of the territory is barren, much of it mountainous and scantily watered, and having soil strongly charged with alkalis, which

permit no vegetation except the worthless artemisia or wild sage. The lakes, except Utah Lake, are generally saline, the Great Salt Lake being the largest body of salt water, unconnected with the ocean, on this continent. Beaver, Cache, Davis, and portions of Salt Lake, San Pete, Washington, Wasatch, and Weber Counties have some arable land.

Government.—The government of Utah is similar to that of other territories.

History.—Utah was a part of the territory of Upper California, acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848, after the conclusion of the late war with that country. Previous to 1847, when the Mormons commenced directing their steps thither, it had been in possession of the miserable tribes that gained a most precarious living from its churlish soil—undisturbed, except by the occasional visits of exploring parties or roaming trappers and hunters.

IDAHO.

Away up in the Rocky Mountain region, north of Utah and Colorado, and west of Nebraska, lies the new territory of Idaho, pronounced with the accent on the first and last syllables. It embraces 49° of latitude—from 41 to 45 in the eastern half, and from 42 to 46 in the western half—and 13° of longitude—from 104 to 117. The pony express route from Missouri to California traverses the eastern half of it. The Rocky Mountains form a gigantic back bone, stretching up northwesterly from the South Pass, and innumerable rivers act as the veins and arteries, carrying off the melted snow from those high latitudes and sending their tribute to the Father of Waters. A few years ago no white man resided within its wide limits.

The Congress of 1863 passed an act organizing a territorial government for Idaho, carving it out from Oregon, Daecotah and Washington Territories, just as the Territory of Colorado has been carved out from Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah. Its officers consist of a Governor, Secretary, three Judges, a District Attorney, and a Marshal. A Territorial Legislature or council is to be convened to adopt a code of laws for the new territory, and thus, the usual machinery being put in motion, Idaho takes her place as one of the nascent States of the Union.

Very little is known of the resources of the new territory; but its principal attraction at this time is its supposed mineral wealth. In the autumn of 1861 discoveries were made showing that gold actually existed in that region, and was found to be in paying quantities. These mines are said to be located on the head of Salmon River—a tributary of the Columbia. In the spring of 1862 there was a rush from California, Salt Lake, and Pike's Peak, and the country was pretty well prospected. As soon as navigation opened three or four hundred persons from St. Louis passed up the Missouri as far as Fort Benton, on the boats of

the American Fur Company. The most of these St. Louis emigrants were sent under the auspices of the American Exploring and Mining Company. From Fort Benton they found a good road to the gold fields, 180 miles distant. This route bids fair to be the one most to be traveled by gold seekers.

In the early part of the season the miners were not very successful; but about the 1st of September rich placers were found, from which the miners were said to have realized from twenty to forty dollars per day. These discoveries were made on Grasshopper Creek, near the three forks of the Missouri, in the vicinity of Big Hole Prairie. Mines were opened on Gold Creek and Prickly Pear Valley which yielded finely. The gold is of a very fine quality, known among miners as scale gold, and at the Mint would be worth \$19.50 per ounce.

On Deer Lodge Creek extensive placers were opened, and late in the autumn the miners laid out a town on that stream, at the junction of Mullan's Road and the famous road constructed by the lamented Lander. The valley of this stream is described as one of the finest in the vicinity, abounding in game of every variety to be found in the mountains. At last accounts Deer Lodge City, as the new town was called, though but a few months old, boasted nearly a hundred houses.

All the valleys on the head waters of the Missouri are exceedingly fertile. It is thought that the whole region will prove well adapted for farming purposes.

The new gold mines are 180 miles from Fort Benton, 450 miles from Fort Walla Walla, and 300 miles from Salt Lake City. They are known to exist over a belt of country 100 miles in length by about 40 in width. The fact that gold has been found along the Rocky Mountains leads to the belief that the whole region is auriferous.

COLORADO.

COLORADO was organized March 2, 1861. Capital, Denver City. Area, 100,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 42,588, of whom 8000 are tribal Indians, principally Arapahoes and Utes. Estimated population in 1862, 70,000.

Principal Towns.—Denver City, the capital of the territory, is situated on the South Fork of Platte River, near the border of the Great American Desert, in the northern central portion of the territory; Central City, near the base of Pike's Peak, is a thriving busy town of over 10,000 inhabitants; Colorado City, on an affluent of the Arkansas, and Nevada City, are also in the vicinity of Pike's Peak. There are also several considerable settlements in the western slope of the Snowy Mountains, in the region of the silver mines.

Mines and Mining.—The territory unquestionably possesses vast mineral wealth. Discoveries of gold were reported in 1858 as having been made by two companies of explorers, one from Georgia, the other from Lawrence, Kansas, but the locations named by them have not furnished any remunerative diggings, but on the 6th of May, 1859, discoveries of rich placers were made on the head-waters of Clear Creek, an affluent of the South Fork of Platte, near the site of what is now Denver City, and an immense emigration to that point commenced the ensuing summer, accompanied with great suffering from the want of proper supplies of food, &c. The first gold was obtained from placer diggings, but these after a time gave out, and the quartz lodes were found charged with sulphurite of iron (iron pyrites, or fool's gold), and it was thought that quartz mining would prove unprofitable. In 1861, however, it was discovered that this sulphurite was very rich in gold, and the quartz mills, which had been thrown aside as worthless, came again into demand. It is now found that these quartz lodes grow richer as they are opened to a greater depth; and the mining in 1862 in the territory yielded very rich returns. The Gregory Digging, Governor Evans found, by careful inquiry,

would yield in 1862 over \$5,000,000, and the other gold fields certainly as much more; and their productiveness was only limited by the number of miners employed. On the western slope of the Snowy Mountains extensive silver mines have been discovered, and also gold in considerable quantities. Deposits of lead and quicksilver ores have also been found in the territory. Near Denver City, at the base of the mountains, immense beds of coal have recently been discovered, of a character analogous to the coal formations of Illinois. This discovery is highly important, not only as furnishing a needed supply of fuel to the territory, which is scantily timbered, but also for the supply of the great Pacific Railway, which will probably pass through this region, its route being as near as practicable, to the fortieth parallel of latitude, just below which Denver City is situated. A tunnel will be required through the Snowy Mountains, at this point, of some three miles, but the remainder of the route is far more feasible than any other, as a long level valley extends from the western slope of the mountains to Great Salt Lake City. The granite of the mountains is not so solid as that of the mountains in the Eastern States, having numerous veins, and being much of it, easily broken down.

The eastern portion of Colorado will hardly ever admit of a dense population, being a part of the Great American Desert, which, though occupying small tracts in New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, mainly lies in North-western Texas and Eastern Colorado.

The Contributions of Colorado Territory to the Volunteer Army.—Notwithstanding its recent organization and the pressing necessity for home defense from the Indian tribes in its vicinity, most of whom had been tampered with by the Confederate commissioners, Colorado promptly responded to the call of the President for troops, and two regiments of cavalry were raised and sent into the field in 1861. In 1862 an infantry regiment and a battery of artillery were raised for government service abroad, and a volunteer militia force organized for home defense.

D A C O T A.

DAKOTA was organized in 1861. Capital, Yankton. Area, 325,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 44,501, of which 89,864 were tribal Indians.

The climate of Dakota is mild and healthful. The principal settlements are Sioux Falls, on the Big Sioux River, near the Minnesota line, Elk Point, Bruley Creek, Vermillion, Yankton (the territorial capital, on the Missouri 60 miles from the Iowa line, and about due west of Chicago); Bonhomme, Greenwood, and Fort Randall, also on the Missouri, and Pembina, in the north-east of the territory. The Yankton and Ponka Indians, who ceded their lands (nearly 14,000,000 of acres) to the Government, have an extensive reservation on the Missouri River, 65

miles above Yankton, and have become domiciled and are giving attention to agriculture. They number about 8000.

The territory yields large amounts of furs and peltries.

The gold bearing rocks of the Rocky Mountain slope are said by geologists to extend into Dakota; and in the summer of 1862 a gold field, apparently of considerable extent, and yielding in the placer-digging large quantities of scale gold, was discovered on Grasshopper Creek, a tributary of the Missouri, near the line of Nebraska, and a settlement was organized there on the 27th of August, 1862, called the North-western District.

NEVADA.

NEVADA. Organized March 2, 1861. Capital, Carson City. Estimated area, 80,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 60,568, of which 10,261 are Indians on reservations, and 7650 tribal Indians, mostly Paiutes, Shoshonees, and Bunnocks.

A general election for territorial and county officers is held annually on the first Wednesday of September. The Legislative Assembly of Nevada consists of a Council and House of Representatives, and convenes annually on the second Tuesday in November. The session is limited to forty days. The Council is composed of thirteen members, elected for two years. The House of Representatives is composed of twenty-six members, elected for one year. Each House chooses all of its own officers. The compensation of the members of the Legislative Assembly is \$3 per day, and mileage at the rate of \$3 for every 20 miles of travel to and from the territorial capital.

The District Attorneys and Probate Judges are appointed by the Governor for two years. The other county officers are elected by the people for two years. The County Clerk is Clerk of the Probate Court and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and also, *ex officio*, County Auditor.

This territory received, at the second session of the 37th Congress (1861-2), an addition of a strip of land 1° of longitude in width, viz., from the 38th to 39th degree west from Washington, which is taken from Utah. This addition increases its area nearly one-fourth.

The whole territory is rich in mineral wealth. Of its nine organized counties, seven have already numerous mines of either gold or silver; and the richest silver mines in the United States are found in Storey county. That county sent, in October, 1862, a contri-

bution of \$20,226.22 to the Sanitary Commission, in eight massive silver bars, five of which weighed 111 pounds each. Quicksilver, lead, and antimony are also found in great abundance. The Ophir mines, in Washoe county, were the first silver mines which attracted attention. They are in the western part of the county, and are to be connected by a railroad with Virginia City, the capital of Storey county. The principal towns of the territory are Virginia City, having in October, 1862, an estimated population of 3000, and the place of most business in the territory; Carson City, the territorial capital, and county seat of Ormsby county, 1,500 inhabitants; Silver City, in Lyon county, 1000 inhabitants; Gold Hill, Storey county, 1500 inhabitants; Washoe City and Ophir, Washoe county; Humboldt, Humboldt county; Dayton, county seat of Lyon county; and Genoa, county seat of Douglas county.

The flood of January, 1860, which proved so destructive in California and Oregon, extended also to Nevada, and destroyed property variously estimated from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000; and before the new territory had had time to rally from so severe a blow to its development, the extraordinary reports which were brought thither of the marvellous richness of the Salmon River gold mines, in Oregon and Washington, led to an emigration in that direction which threatened to depopulate Nevada; but its mines possessed too much value to be long neglected, and the autumn of 1862 found the population more rapidly increasing than at any former period, and the stocks of its great mining companies enhanced to a value fully double the price at which they were held at the beginning of the year.

NEW MEXICO.

NEW MEXICO (including Arizona) was ceded to the United States in 1848. Organized in 1860. Capital, Santa Fe. Area, 256,800 square miles. Population, 1860, 88,000, besides 55,100 tribal Indians. Valuation, in 1860, \$24,813,768.

New Mexico has a large Indian population, but the greater part of them are *Pueblo* or village Indians, and belong to the same races as the Indian inhabitants of Mexico. There are also a considerable number of Mexicans of Spanish descent in the territory. Its mineral wealth is abundant; silver, gold, copper, iron, and lead exist probably in larger quantities than

in any other part of the United States, but the unsettled condition of the country, and the frequent forays of the Apache and Comanche Indians have rendered mining hazardous. Since the commencement of the war, New Mexico has been the scene of several severe battles between a force of Texan rangers and the United State troops and the native inhabitants of the territory. The surrender of Fort Fillmore, the battles of Apache Canon and Valverde, and the capture and retaking of Santa Fe, occurred within the limits of this territory. The invaders were finally driven out of the territory in April, 1862, with great loss.

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AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA, the largest island in the world, is located S. E. from Asia, and from its vast extent more properly ranks as a continent. Its territory is equal to all Europe, including the British Islands; or is sufficient to make seventy-four states, of the size of the state of New York.

Its northern extremity almost touches the 10th degree of South latitude, while its southern limits reach to the 38th parallel. Its limits east and west are between the 113th and 154th degree of east longitude, being 2,600 miles long, and 1,900 wide, and having an area of 8,500,000 square miles.

It is located on the opposite side of the globe from Great Britain (to which it belongs), being about 12,000 miles therefrom.

The portions of this vast country that have been colonized and settled are as follows: New South Wales, Victoria (called also Port Philip and Australia Felix), South Australia, Western Australia or the Swan River settlement, and Moreton Bay.

This country was first settled in 1787 by a ship load of 767 convicts, transported from Great Britain, under the command of Capt. Charles Phillip. The population up to 1850 had increased to 380,000.

The coast appears generally to be skirted by barren plains, bounded at a little distance by low mountains. The soil of the explored parts, except some small districts, is to a great extent unfit for cultivation, but is well adapted to the pasturage of sheep and cattle.

New South Wales includes the district East of longitude 141 E., and extends from 26 S. latitude to that boundary.

Sydney, the capital of this district, and largest town in Australia, has a population of 80,000 inhabitants and is doubtless destined to become a place of great importance.

Paramatta, fifteen miles north of Sydney, is also a place of some note, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. It is connected with Sydney by means of a railway.

Port Philip, now called Victoria, covers an area of 8,000 square miles, or more than 50,000,000 acres, being 500 miles in diameter from east to west, with a coast line of about 600 miles.

Before the gold mania commenced, this was emphatically the land of flocks and herds, as 500,000 horned cattle, and more than 5,000,000 sheep found pasture within its limits.

Melbourne, the capital, situated on the Bay of Port Philip, has a population of 50,000. It is built mostly of brick and granite. Its harbor is one of the best and safest in the world.

South Australia has an area of 370,000 square miles, or about 20,000,000 acres. It is described as a country destitute of mountains and mostly of an even surface, though gently undulating in certain districts. The climate is very mild and inviting, being a continued succession of spring and summer weather. The

soil appears better fitted for agriculture than the other divisions, and produces wheat, barley, tobacco, and mulberry; apples, pears, the citron, figs, plums, peaches, almonds, oranges, medlars, pine-apples, bananas, and guavas, with the water-melon, are also raised in abundance.

Adelaide, the capital, has a population of over 16,000. It is a place of great thrift, and contains many fine public buildings; around it are various villages having a population from 100 to 300 inhabitants. Gawler Town, a place of rapid growth, is situated 23 miles distant.

Western Australia, though of less importance than the other divisions, has an area of more than 1,000,000 square miles. The population at the present time is only about 3,000.

Perth, the capital, has a population of 1,000.

Gold Regions of Australia.

The gold fields of Australia, in extent and richness, rival those of California.

Gold has been found in large quantities in the Bathurst district, about 120 miles northwest of Sydney, and westward of the Blue Mountains.

The Ophir Diggings, on the banks of the Turon River, a few miles north of the Bathurst district, have yielded vast quantities of the precious metal. It was at these diggings that a mass of gold, in a single lump, was found weighing 100 pounds, and which was sold for \$20,000.

Gold has also been found in large quantities in Victoria, at a place called Ballarat, about fifty miles west of Port Philip Bay. Rich fields have also been discovered at Mount Alexandria and Bendigo Creek.

An eminent English geologist estimates the gold field of Port Philip alone to extend over 120,000 square miles, or an area of the size of Pennsylvania.

The following extract, entitled "A LAND OF CONTRASTS," we take from an English paper:

"If there be a land on the face of the earth which to an Englishman's eye must appear a land of contrasts, as compared with his own country, Australia is surely that land. It is our literal antipodes. When it is day with them, it is night with us; and when we are all at work they are all 'in the arms of Murphy.' When they have their longest days, we have our shortest; and when it is summer with them it is winter with us. Their May-day is in autumn, and while our trees are budding, theirs are in the scar and yellow leaf. They begin to wear their summer dresses in October, and commence putting on their top-coats and pea-jackets in June. Their Christmas is in summer; and when mosquitoes are flying about, and the sun's heat is severe, the Yulelog, as may easily be imagined, is somewhat superfluous; and to dance Sir Roger de Coverly at Christmas, with the thermometer standing at 95 in the shade—think of that, Shave of Christmas! Without a cold frost Christmas in England

is nothing; but Christmas with mosquitoes and hot winds! snap dragon in the dog-days! hot spiced claret in the height of summer! The climates, winds, and seasons in Australia are all reversed. The north wind does not blow cold, as with us, but hot like the sirocco. The south wind—

"The sweet south,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor."

In Australia brings rain, sleet, and hail. The sun courses overhead in the north, and not in the south—in the north are the tropics, in the south the polar regions. Australian poets have to reverse their tropes, and instead of singing of—

"Old January, wrapped well
In many weeds to keep the cold away,"
they sing, in the language of an Australian bard—

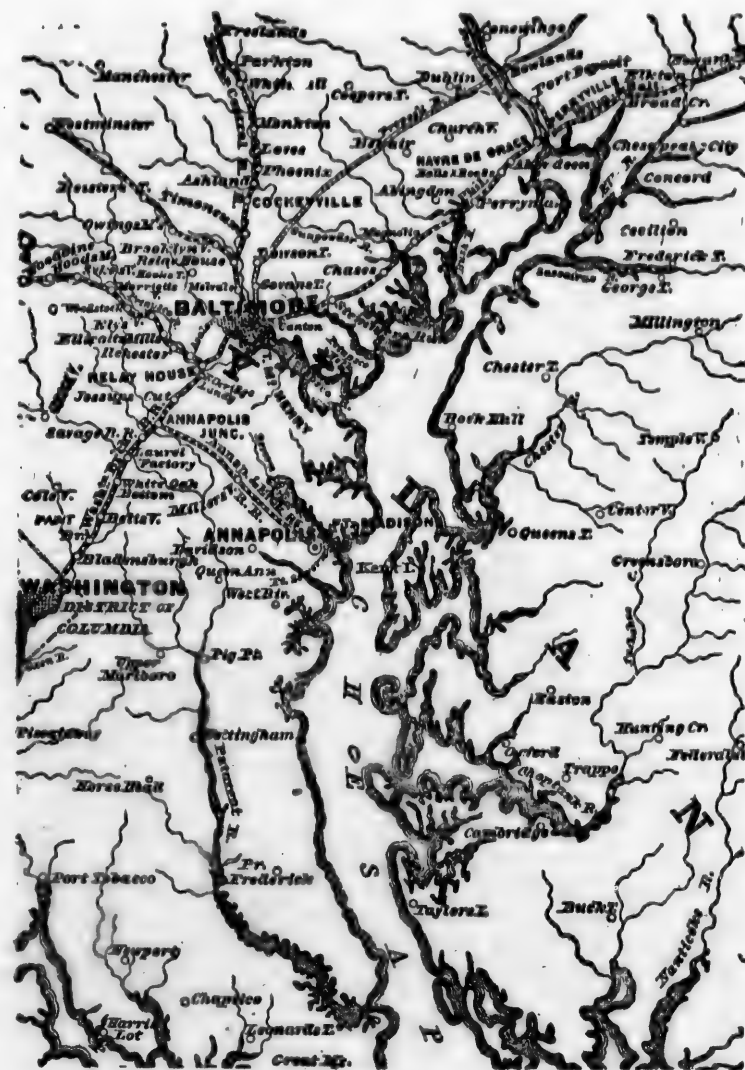
"When hot December's sultry breeze
Scarce stirs a leaf on yonder trees!"

Soils, streams, vegetables, and animals are equally puzzling in Australia. The richest soils are often found on the tops of the hills. The valleys are cold, and hill-tops warm. Rivers flow from the neighborhood of the coast into the interior, where they become lost. Trees do not shed their leaves, but only their bark; and the most of them in Australia afford no shade.

"The cherries grow with their stones outside. The birds don't sing, the dogs don't bark, the bees don't sting, the flowers don't smell. The mole (*ornithorynchus*) is a fish, and the kangaroo carries its young in a nest attached to its body. Australian swans are black, and Australian eagles are white. Cuckoos coo in the night, the owl hoots in the day-time, and the Australian jackass is a bird! But above all things, the working people of Australia are not poor. That is, perhaps, the most crowning and satisfactory contradiction of all."







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WIDE-OPEN VIEW OF VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE.

EDGE-SITE VIEW OF VEHICLES AND VICINITY.

1. Middleburg River.—2. Vashburg.—3. Lower Rebel Batteries.—4. Upper Rebel Batteries.—5. Rebel Camp.—6. Big Bayou River.—7. Woodstock.—8. Yocco Lake.—9. The junction between the Alabama and Chickasaw.—10. Arkansas crossing the gradient of the upper lake.—11. The Arkansas after the falls.—12. The proposed dam.—13. The Indian Ford.—14. Lower part of Oaklawn.

HOSTILE VIEW OF THE COUNTRY FROM DEPENDS TO TOLERANCE







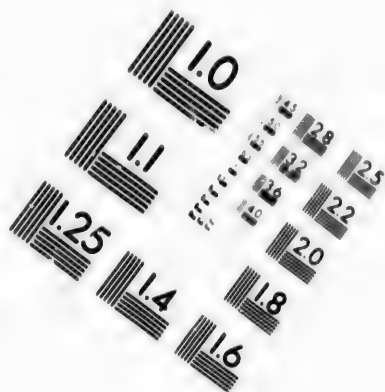
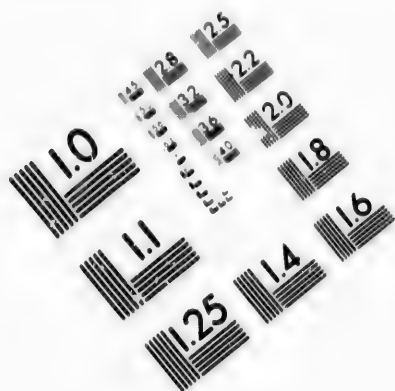
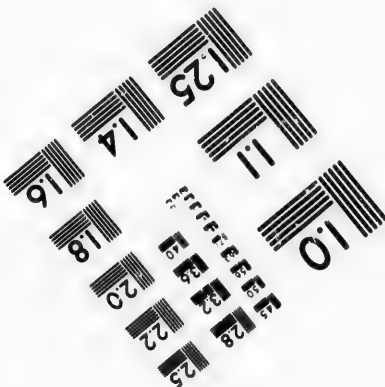
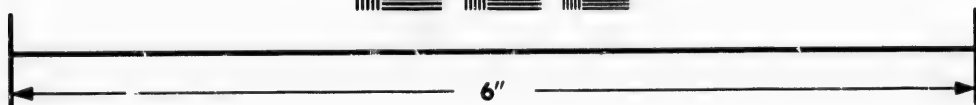
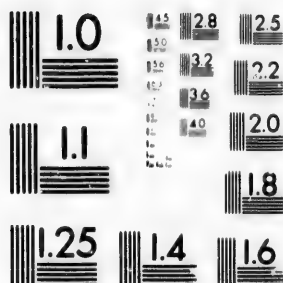


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THE
RULES OF ARITHMETIC.
IN VERSE.

Addition.

Addition, is joining more numbers than one,
And putting together to make a whole sum,
Addition's the rule that learns us to count,
And the sum that 's produced is called the amount.

RULE

The numbers write down, as the rule comprehends,
Placing units under units, and tens under tens;
Draw a line underneath, and commence at the right,
Or the unit column, the work to unite;
If its sum or amount should not exceed 9,
Then place it direct 'neath its own native line:
But if 9 it exceeds, then the unit you place
'Neath the column of units, (the units to grace);
While the tens or the figure that's to the left hand,
To the next column join, as you well understand.
Observe the same rule, till you come to the last,
And the whole amount write as this column you cast.

Subtraction.

Subtraction, it teaches, when numbers are given,
One greater, one less, as 10 stands to 7,
To find out their difference, for difference we see,
And when worked and achieved, we find to be 3.

RULE.

The numbers first write, the less under the greater,
Placing units and tens, in lines of their nature,—
The subtrahend, then, from the minuend take,
And that which remains, an answer will make.—
But if in the less number, a figure we find,
Which exceeds that above it, let 10 then be joined
To the figure above, and from the amount,
Take the figure below, (nor mistake in the count),
But forget not to add, to the next figure, then
In the subtrahend, one to make up for this ten.

Addition.

Addition is joining together two or more
Numbers, to make one whole sum or amount.
Addition is the rule by which we count, or put
Numbers together.
The whole sum, or answer, is called the amount.

RULE.

Write down the numbers, one under the other,
Placing units under units, tens under tens, and draw
a line underneath.
Begin at the right hand, or unit column, to add
or unite the numbers together; add together all the
figures contained in that column.
If the sum or amount should not exceed 9, then
place it under the column; but if it does exceed 9,
put the right hand figure under the column, and
carry the left hand figure, and add it on to the next
column.
Observe the same rule, putting down under the
column added, the right hand figure, if it exceeds 9;
and carrying the left hand figure to the next column.
At the last column, write down the whole amount,
and the work is complete.

Subtraction.

SUBTRACTION is taking a less number from
a greater to find out the difference, as 7 from 10; the
difference, or remainder, is 3.
The greater number, or the number to be lessened,
is called the *minuend*. The less number, or the
one to be taken from the greater, is called the *subtra-*
hend. The difference, or that which is left after the
operation of the work, is called the *remainder*.

RULE.

Write down the numbers, the less under the
greater, placing units under units, tens under tens, and
draw a line underneath.
Subtract the less from the greater: commence at the
right hand figure in the lower line, and take it from
the one above it in the upper line; write the difference
below the line. So proceed till the whole is subtracted.
If the figure above should be less than the one
below, then add ten to the one above, and from the
amount, take the figure below. But in this case
you must add one to the next left hand figure, in the
lower column. This is called *borrowing ten*.

Multiplication.

Now, *Multiplication*, its nature I'll show,
It's a short way of working *Addition*, you know,
When the same number comes, in prose or in rhymes,
To be used or repeated, a number of times—
Let the *less* number under the *greater* one stand,
Call one the *multiplier*, one the *multiplicand*,—
Name the answer the *product*,—and then just annex
For the sign of the rule, the letter—X

RULE.

First, the number *above*, must be multiplied o'er
In succession, by each figure found in the *lower*,
While the same as *Addition*, the rule you have seen,
Remember to carry *one* for every *ten*;
While the *right hand* figure of each product must lie
Direct 'neath the figure you multiply by;
Then the same as *Addition* their products unite,
And the amount of them all is the answer quite.

Or when the multiplier is 100 or 10,
Or 1, with any number of ciphers, I mean,
Of ciphers, annex to the multiplicand,
As many, as in the multiplier stand.

Or when ciphers are in the multiplier found,
Or between the significant figures abound,
By figures significant only, perform,
While the right of each product directly is borne
'Neath the figure you multiply by. (Now retain
This rule forever secure in your brain).

Division.

Next simple *Division*, the fourth Rule is seen,
It's a short way of working *Subtraction*, (I ween),
It shows us *Subtraction*, its smallest remains,
And how often one number another contains.

The *Divisor* is that, which divides, as you see,
The *Dividend's* that, which divided must be.
The answer is called the *Quotient*, and shows
How oft the divisor in the dividend goes.

RULE.

Write the dividend down, and to the left hand,
With a curve line between, the divisor must stand,—

Then of figures, as many divide, (and consign)
As will hold the divisor, times not over nine, (9)
With the number arising, the quotient supply.
Which by the divisor you then multiply,—

The product then take from the dividend o'er it,
And beside what remains, the next figure lower it;
Which again you divide, if 't will hold the divisor,
If not, in the quotient a cipher we tie sir,

Multiplication.

MULTIPLICATION is a short way of performing *Addition*, when the same number is to be repeated a number of times.

The number we multiply by, is called the *multiplier*.

The number to be multiplied, is called the *multiplicand*.

The answer is called the *product*.

The sign of *Multiplication* is the letter X.

RULE.

When the multiplier exceeds 12.

Write down the multiplicand, under which, write the multiplier, placing units under units, tens under tens, and draw a line underneath.

Multiply the multiplicand by each figure of the multiplier, commencing at the right hand; and remember to set the first product of each figure directly under the figure in the multiplier by which you multiply.

Add these several products together, and the amount is the product required.

To multiply by 10, 100, 1000, &c.

Add to the multiplicand as many ciphers as there are ciphers in the multiplier; and the multiplying is performed.

When ciphers occur between the significant figures of the multiplier, we omit them, multiplying by the significant figures only, minding to write the first product of each figure, directly under the figure by which we multiply.

To prove multiplication, divide the product by the multiplier, and if the quotient is the same as the multiplicand, the work is right.

Division.

DIVISION is a short way of performing many *Subtractions*; or,

It shows how often one number is contained in another.

The *Dividend* is the number to be divided.

The *Divisor* is the number that divides the dividend.

The answer is called the *Quotient*, and shows how often the Divisor goes into the Dividend.

RULE.

When the Divisor is more than 12.

Place the Divisor at the left of the Dividend, separated by a line.

Then assume as many figures of the dividend as will hold the divisor something less than 10 times.

See how often the divisor is contained in the assumed portion of the dividend, and place the result at the right of the dividend, separated by another line.

Multiply the divisor by this figure, and place the product under the part assumed or divided, and subtract it therefrom, and to the remainder bring down the next figure for a new dividend.

And to our *remainder*, a figure once more,
From the dividend bring, and proceed as before.

WHEN THE DIVISOR IS LESS THAN 12.

But when the divisor does not exceed twelve,
By *short division* the problem we solve,
'Neath the dividend then the quotient you bind,
While the process is mostly performed in the mind.

Reduction.

Reduction is changing a kind and its name,
To another, and keeping its value the same.
It consists of two kinds, Ascending is one,
Descending the other, by which we come down;
In Reduction ascending, division we try;
In Reduction Descending, we then multiply.

Reduction Ascending.

Divide the lowest kind that stands in your sum,
By that number it takes of the sum to make one
Of the next higher order, and keep the same round;
'Till the problem is solved, and the answer is found.

Decimal Fractions.

In *decimal Fractions*, your work is the same,
As when in whole numbers, the problems you frame.

Addition and Subtraction of Decimals.

RULE.

In Addition of Decimals, Subtraction too,
The same as whole numbers, the work you must do;
Write tenths under tenths, and hundredths, likewise,
You place under hundredths, the rule to comprise.
Let the decimal point, if the work you approve,
Fall precisely 'neath those in the numbers above.

Multiplication of Decimals.

TO POINT OFF IN MULTIPLICATION OF DECIMALS.

If in *Multiplication of Decimals*, then
Point off from your product, with pencil or pen,
For *decimal places*, as many as stand
In both *multiplier* and *multiplicand*.
If the product in *figures deficient* is found,
To the left of the product let ciphers be bound.

Division of Decimals.

TO POINT OFF IN DIVISION OF DECIMALS.

In *Division of Decimals*, then you may count
From the right of the *quotient* the whole amount

Divide this the same as before, and to the remain-
der continue to bring down figures from the dividend
till the whole is divided.

To prove Division, multiply the divisor and quo-
tient together, and if the product is the same as the
dividend, the work is right.

Example.— $3240 \div 40 = 81$, the Quotient. To
prove this, multiply 71 by 40, thus: $71 \times 40 = 2840$,
the same as the dividend.

Reduction.

REDUCTION is changing one kind or denom-
ination to that of another, without altering its value.
It is of two kinds: Reduction Ascending and De-
scending: the former is performed by division, and
the latter by multiplication.

RULE FOR REDUCTION ASCENDING.

Divide the lowest denomination given, by as many
as it takes of the same to make one of the next
highest order.

Divide the quotient in the same manner, by the
number it takes of its own denomination to make one
of the next higher denomination; so continue to do
till it is reduced to the denomination required.

Decimal Fractions.

DECIMALS are performed the same as whole
numbers. The only difficulty is to know where to
put the separation or decimal point, between decimals
and whole numbers.

Addition and Subtraction of Decimals.

Write down the numbers, one under the
other, placing those of the same value under each
other; or, units under units, tens under tens, &c.
Likewise, tenths under tenths, hundredths under
hundredths, and then add or subtract as in addition
or subtraction of simple or whole numbers.

Let the decimal point in the *sum*, or *remainder*,
fall directly under those in the *sum*.

Multiplication of Decimals.

To point off in *Multiplication of Decimals*.
Multiply 's same as in whole numbers, and point
off in the product, for decimal places, as many
figures as there are decimal places in both multiplier
and multiplicand, counted together.

To multiply a whole number by a decimal, the
product is less than the *multiplicand*; for example,
5 multiplied by .5 the product is .25.

Division of Decimals.

To point off in *Division of Decimals*.
Divide the same as in whole numbers, and point
off from the right of the quotient, for decimals, as
many places as the decimal places in the dividend

That the *dividend* numbers o'er the *divisor*
In *decimal figures*—and if the supply (sir)
In the quotient, of figures, deficient you find,
To the left of the *quotient* let ciphers be joined.

Interest.

Interest is a certain per cent. that's allowed,
For the use of money on the lender bestowed.
The *principal* 's that, which is loaned or lent,
The rate, on each dollar, is called the *per cent.*—

It is *Simple* and *Compound*—The rule for the *first*
When desired for one year, may thus be rehearsed:

RULE.

First, the *principal* multiply by the *rate per cent.*
And divide by 100 the product, (attent)

If for more years than one, the product it bears
Must be multiplied by the number of years.

If the interest for months, in your sum is implied,
By 12, the interest of one year, divide,
And the *quotient* by the number of months multiplied,
The interest in full, for the months will decide.

If the use of your money for days you won't see,
The amount for one month by 30 must be
Divided, and then the quotient you raise
Be multiplied o'er by the number of days;
Add the *days* and the *months* and the *years* all in one,
And the answer desired will be the whole sum.

Compound Interest

Now interest *Compound*, to you I will show,
'Tis interest on interest and *principal* too,
Which are added together as interest is due.

RULE.

First find the amount for one year, the same
As in simple interest, the rule that you've seen,
Then this is the *principal* for the next year,
Which again you compute with patience and care.
And again to the product the interest unite,
Which becomes for the third year, a *principal* quite,
So continue, and from the amount of the last,
Subtract the sum loaned, and the interest is cast.

Rule of Three.

RULE

Of the three given numbers, a *third term* you make
That's of the same kind with the answer you seek;
And then just consider the question in hand,
Whether greater or less, the answer will stand

exceed those of the divisor; and if there be a deficiency of figures in the quotient, supply such deficiency by annexing figures to the left of the quotient.
To divide a whole number by a decimal, the quotient is greater than the *dividend*: for example, 960, divided by .3, the quotient is 3200.

Interest.

INTEREST is a per cent. paid by the borrower to the lender, for the use of money.
The sum of money loaned or lent, is called the *principal*.

The per cent. is the annual amount paid, as so many dollars for the use of a hundred.

RULE FOR SIMPLE INTEREST.

Multiply the *principal* by the *rate per cent.*, and divide the product by one hundred, and the quotient is the interest for one year.

Multiply this last by the number of years, and the product is the interest for the years.

To compute the interest for months;
Divide the interest of one year by 12, and the quotient is the interest for one month, multiply this by the number of months, and the product is the interest for the months.

To compute the interest for days;
Divide the interest of one month by 30, the number of days in a month, and the quotient is the interest for one day.

Multiply the interest of one day by the number of days, and the product is the interest for the days.
Add the days, months, and years together, and the amount is the interest required.

Compound Interest.

COMPOUND INTEREST, is interest on interest, where the interest is added to the *principal* at the end of each year, as it becomes due.

RULE

First find the amount for one year, and then amount is the *principal* for the second year.

Then perform, with this *principal*, the same as with the first, finding the amount for the second year, which amount is the *principal* for the third year; so continue to do, finding the amount for each year, and from the last amount, subtract the sum loaned, and the remainder is the *Compound Interest* for the number of years required.

Rule of Three.

Of the three given numbers, make that the third term which is of the same kind with the answer sought.
Then consider, from the nature of the question, whether the answer will be greater or less than the third term.

Than this the third term,—If *greater* 'tis known
That of the two numbers the *greater* comes down
For the term that is second, or term number two;
While the less number's *first*, as the pencil will show.
But if smaller your answer than term number three,
Reverse the *two terms*, let the *less second* be,
Then the second and third you next multiply,
And divide by the *first* and the answer is nigh.

Alligation.

Alligation is mingling or mixing together,
Teas, sugars or spirits (and one thing or other),
It divides itself thus, (now be sure and learn it),
Alligation Medial, *Alligation Alternate*.

Alligation Medial.

Alligation Medial is finding the *mean*,
The middle or average 'twixt either extreme
Of several simples, some less and some greater;
So read o'er these lines, and they 'll learn you its
nature.

RULE.

Supposing a merchant has three kinds of tea,
At 10 shillings, 5 shillings, and shillings 3,
Which he wishes to mix and together confound,
And then wants to know what's the worth of a pound,
Add your 10 and your 5 and your 3 as you mix,
And divided by 3, the quotient is 8.

Six shillings per pound, price of the mixture.

Alligation Alternate.

Alligation Alternate is the rule that finds,
What quantity of any number of simples or kinds,
Whose rates are all given, direct as we state,
To compose a mixture of a specified rate.

RULE.

Arrange in a column your rates for command,
And place the *mean rate* off at the *left hand*,
Each rate that is *less* than the *middle* or *mean*,
Join with one that is *greater*, as is plain to be seen,
Place the difference 'tween each rate and mean kind,
Opposite that with which it is joined.

Square Root.

RULE.

Divide into *periods* of *two figures* each,
The number you know, as the pedagogues teach,—
In the *left hand period* find the *greatest square*,
Which from it subtract, and to what remains there
Bring the next period down for a *Dividend* (fair):
Place the root of the square at the right hand of all,
And two times the root a *Divisor* we call.

If *greater*, place the *greater* of the two remaining
numbers for the second term.

If *less*, place the *lesser* of the remaining numbers,
for the second term.

In either case, multiply the second and third terms
together, and divide by the first term; and the quo-
tient will be the fourth term, or answer.

Alligation.

ALLIGATION is mixing together several sim-
ples of different qualities, or prices, so that the compo-
sition may be of some intermediate quality or price.

It is of two kinds, *Alligation Alternate*, and *Alli-
gation Medial*.

Alligation Medial.

ALLIGATION MEDIAL, is finding the mean or
average proportion or price, of several numbers or
prices.

RULE.

Add together the several prices or ingredients, and
divide the amount by the number of ingredients.

Or when there are a greater number than one of
each kind,

Multiply the number by the price, set the products
in a column, add the several products together, and
divide the amount by the amount of the several
ingredients, and the quotient is the mean price of the
composition.

Alligation Alternate.

ALLIGATION ALTERNATE teaches to find
what quantity of any number of simples, whose
rates are all given, will compose a mixture of any
specified rate.

RULE.

Arrange the rates of the simples in a column under
each other, with the mean price at the left hand.

Connect each rate, that is less than the mean rate,
with one or more that is greater; place the difference
between each rate and mean price opposite that with
which it is joined, and it will be the quantity required.

Square Root.

RULE.

Divide your number into periods of two
figures each, by putting a point over the unit figure,
and every second figure from the place of units.

Find the greatest square in the left hand period,
and put the result in the root, at the right of the
number.

Square this figure, and place the square under

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Then try the Divisor, see how many times
The Dividend holds it (by prose or by rhymes).
Of its right hand figure exclusive, you know,
And write in the root the number 't will go,

Then to the Divisor the same figure tie,
And by the same figure the whole multiply;

The product then take from the Dividend (penned),
And of that which remains, make a new dividend;
By bringing the period that's next, along side,—
And for a Divisor that's new and untied,
Just double the figures that stand in the root,
And work as before, till the answer is got.

Cube Root.**RULE.**

Your number divide, as I shall prescribe,
In periods of three figures each, side by side,
In the left hand period the greatest cube find,
Put its root in the quotient, and then you must mind
To subtract from the period, the Cube that is found,
And by what remains, the next period bring down
For a dividend,—then a divisor to spy,
By 300 your quotient's square multiply;

Then as *Simple Division*, the work you perform,
But subtract not the product—let this be forborne.

Then the square of the last quotient figure espied,
By the first quotient figure, must be multiplied,
And the answer arising by 30 be tried (or multiplied).
And the product of these placed under the last,
That units and tens in their lines may be cast.

Write the cube of the last quotient sign, under all,
And the amount of the whole, a subtrahend call,
Which you must subtract from the dividend o'er it,
And by what remains the next period lower it
For a new dividend, with which you proceed
As before, till the root in the quotient you read.

Geometrical Progression.

The first term, ratio, and number of terms being
given, to find the last term.

A few leading powers of the ratio write down,
With each index placed o'er, beginning at one,
The indices whose sum as the rule thus informs,
Shall approach within one of the number of terms,
Stand over the factors, whose product must be
Multiplied by the first term, and the last term we see.

the left hand period. Then subtract it therefrom, and
to the remainder bring down the next period for a
dividend.

Double the root, already found, for a divisor, or
see how many times it is contained in the dividend,
exclusive of its right hand figure, and place the result
in the root, for the second figure of it, and likewise
put the same figure at the right hand of the divisor.

Multiply the divisor with the last figure annexed,
by the last placed in the root, and subtract the product
from the dividend, and to the remainder bring down
the next period for a new dividend.

Double the figures already found in the root, for a
new divisor, and from these find the next figure in
the root, as last directed, and so proceed till the whole
is finished.

Cube Root.**RULE.**

Separate the given numbers into periods of
three figures each, by putting a point over the unit
figure, and every 3d figure beyond the place of units.
Find the greatest cube in the left hand period, and
set the root in the quotient.

Subtract the cube, thus found, from the said period,
and to the remainder bring the next period down for
a dividend.

Multiply the square of the quotient by 300, calling
it the divisor.

Seek how many times the divisor may be had in
the dividend, and place the result in the root; then
multiply the divisor by this quotient figure, and write
the product under the dividend.

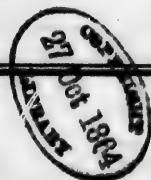
Multiply the square of this quotient figure by the
former figure or figures of the root, and this product
by 30, and place the product under the last; under
all, write the cube of this quotient figure, and sub-
tract the amount from the dividend, and to the
remainder bring down the next period for a new
dividend, with which proceed as before, until the work
is finished.

Geometrical Progression.**RULE.**

First put down a few leading powers of the
ratio, with the indices placed over them, beginning
at one. Add the most convenient indices together,
to make an index one less than the number of the
term sought.

Multiply together the powers belonging to these
indices, and their product, multiplied by the first
term, will be the answer.

THE END.



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